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[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

STEAM DISINFECTION.

The comparative efficiency in a steam chamber of flowing steam and of steam with a vacuum—By H. R. Carter, Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

HAVANA, CUBA, April 13, 1900.

Relative to the observation by Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith, of this Service, on the use of "Flowing steam" in disinfection in Hamburg, I would say that the same device was used by this Service for the same purpose at the Gulf Quarantine Station in 1889. Observations at a neighboring station having shown that steam introduced into cylinders under pressure, but without continuous outlet, left "dead spaces" of less than 212° F. (180° F., if I remember aright, in one case, the thermometer registering 230° F. in a chamber) and penetrated pillows, mattresses, rolls of cotton quilts, etc., very slowly; the attempt was made at this station, Gulf Quarantine, to remedy this (slow penetration) by turning on a considerable head of steam and allowing it to escape freely, but little pressure in the chamber being aimed at. At first several (4) outlets were provided which were closed or opened at will so as to direct the steam to or from any part of the (rectangular) chamber. This was found to be unnecessary as good results (as far as "dead spaces" were concerned) were by letting the four run at such a degree of opening as to register 214–216° F. in the chamber—about 1½ to 4 lb. pressure.

We found that the articles which had been penetrated slowly by still steam were penetrated rapidly by flowing steam. Of these test articles the wads of cotton quilts were the most difficult to penetrate and feather pillows the next. Mattresses such as we had, were penetrated readily, and blankets, under any condition of roll or wad, very readily. Indeed, in the latter, the electric thermometer would ring (100° C.) almost as quickly as in the open. These observations were made with two electric thermometers, giving the time at which 100° C. was reached, and I have had no opportunity to compare them with the use of the vacuum by any as accurate a method, although many observations, fairly accurate,

have been made. I feel sure, however, that the same degree of penetration is reached more quickly by the preliminary use of a vacuum than by flowing steam alone. Of course, in using our present chambers we use the flowing steam after the vacuum is broken by introducing it, leaving the bleeders partly open and keeping up a pressure which gives a temperature of 218-225° F. in the chamber.

The method by flowing steam leaves little to be desired as regards efficiency—*i. e.* penetration—as compared with the vacuum method, provided articles be hung up or loosely packed, taking more time, however, for pillows, quilts, etc. Where, however, it is desirable to lay fabrics flat, which is necessary with the clothes of first-class passengers to prevent wrinkles, creases, etc.; or where we must put a large amount of clothing in a chamber the vacuum offers advantages, which are, to my mind, very considerable. With a chamber the same size the same amount of efficient work can be done in much less time with the vacuum than without and the work will be less injurious, as the goods will come out with the same folds they had in the trunk.

Naturally a second, or even a third, vacuum followed by steam under pressure can be used to insure greater penetration where the articles are very closely packed. As a rule, however, close packing results, in spite of the drying vacuum, in getting the fabrics out too wet to pack in the trunks and no time is gained.

Of the advantage of the drying vacuum (we usually use 2 drying vacuums) at the end of disinfection, it is not necessary to speak, except to say that in the method by flowing steam the fabrics are usually so loosely disposed that they dry as well, or nearly as well, as with the drying vacuum. If packed in the chamber they come out decidedly less dry than if the vacuum be used. If the air used to break the drying vacuum could be introduced *hot* it would add very much to the drying power of the vacuum, and I have written to Mr. Francis suggesting a (pos-ible?) plan for doing this. It is also all important to have no water on the floor of the chamber—*i. e.*, for it to drain perfectly.

It is to be noted that the greater the penetration of the steam, the greater is the amount of steam in the fabric, and if it be condensed, the *wetter* it is; and I have often had my attention called to the "beautiful dryness" of the articles coming out of a steam chamber, when really it was due to the fact that they had never been penetrated by steam; had never had vapor of water in their meshes—*i. e.*, the disinfection was inefficient.

The first vacuum then *tends to wet fabrics*, and we must depend on the drying vacuum to correct this.

Where there is room enough for a large chamber and the articles to be handled are mainly seamen's clothes and bedding the method by flowing steam is good, probably the best; as little skill being needed, each owner unpacks and packs his baggage, a decided advantage here. But for passenger work, where room is scarce and the work heavy, the vacuum offers very great advantage, indeed, I count it necessary. It requires, as do most improved apparatus, more skill and much more care to use it properly (without injury to fabrics) than the other method. With care it gives far better results.

The writer has tried many methods of getting a vacuum. The air pump; the condenser connected with the chamber, using first the principle of the surface condenser and then a small chamber (or rather drum) as a condenser in which a jet of water was thrown over a cone; and lastly, the steam jet.

While the best vacuum work he has ever seen was done with the

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air pump, yet the use of the steam jet for this purpose, which we owe to Chas. Valk, of Charleston, is what renders this method really practicable. No other method is even second to it, and without it we had as well use the old Geneste-Hirshe chamber.

On a portable Francis-Kinyoun, however, at New Orleans used in disinfecting the mail, a drying vacuum was habitually obtained of from 23 to 25 inches, and occasionally, to show what we could do, 26½ inches. This was, however, after very considerable alteration of the piping and pump from its original arrangement. Indeed the air pump cylinder was used here as a jet condenser as well as an air pump.

The difference between the steam jacket and the manifold (radiator), is simply one of degree and is of no very special importance.

Report on the inspection of smallpox in Georgia.

March 10, 1900 : I reported for duty to the governor of Georgia and was directed to proceed to Greensboro, Ga., and examine some suspicious eruptive disease there, about which the local physicians differed in their diagnoses.

March 11: I went to Greensboro, met the mayor who had requested his excellency the governor to have some one who had had experience in treating smallpox go there and report upon the nature of the disease under dispute. I examined 1 recently developed case and 2 persons convalescing from the disease (the only cases then in the town) and pronounced the disease smallpox. The cases examined were among negroes, but it was reported that 2 cases had developed among the whites, who were the first to introduce the disease into Greene County, bringing the infection, it is thought, from Putnam. Ten cases were reported in Greene; of these, 9 recovered, and 1, a negro woman who had been ill with a chronic affection, died. Greensboro had no health board. Two members of the common council act as a sanitary committee.

I reported on these cases to the mayor and common council in the office of Dr. Gruselin, where had assembled all of the physicians but one, and many citizens of the town. The usual methods employed for controlling the disease were advised, and printed Service précis on diagnosis of smallpox were sent to the mayor and physicians. March 12, started for Vienna, Ga.

March 13 : Arrived at Vienna and appeared before the grand jury, who acted in health matters in the absence of a board of health and county commissioners. They were informed of the existence of some cases of smallpox in Vienna, in which I had just made a diagnosis, and were advised of the usual sanitary work necessary under the circumstances. Service printed matter bearing on the subject was left with them.

March 14 : Proceeded to Cordele and called upon the president of the board of health, on whose request I visited a number of recently developed cases of discrete smallpox, and believe that the disease was then epidemic in the town. Fortunately an officer of this Service had visited Cordele a short time previously and given the citizens valuable assistance in organizing a sanitary corps, which seemed to be doing good work within the corporate limits. Many cases of disease of the same type, however, were daily coming into the town from the county, and to prevent this I urged the board of health, physicians and citizens in meeting to petition the grand jury at Vienna, in session, to appoint a county board of health, whose duty it would be to enact regulations for quarantining contagious diseases and enforcing vaccination under pen-

alty. The petition was under way when I left for Tifton. The disease was mostly confined to negroes at Cordele. No fatalities.

March 15: Arrived at Tifton in a pouring rain. Met the mayor who informed me that their board of health recently organized was working nicely, and that of the 8 cases in town all were isolated and convalescent. Vaccination was being enforced, and much progress made in that direction in the town but not in the county. I left Tifton the same afternoon and went to Allapaha, spent the night, and early the next morning, March 16, started by private conveyance, with one of the county commissioners of Berrien County, for Nashville, the county seat, located about 15 miles from the railroad. Here I met the county commissioners and explained to them the work going on at Tifton to prevent the introduction and spread of smallpox, and advised them to enact a regulation for enforcing vaccination under penalty, which they did forthwith. Other advice relative to preventing the introduction and spread of the disease was given verbally and in printed form. Returning to Allapaha that evening I took the train for Tifton at 1.20 a. m., reached Tifton after 2 a. m., and about 6 a. m. boarded the train for Macon on my way to Monticello.

March 18: By invitation of the mayor of Monticello, several cases of smallpox were examined, all among whites. One of these cases, in a child under 5 years, was confluent and pronounced hopeless. Met the mayor, common council, and citizens in the council chamber, and spoke to them of the existence of smallpox in their midst, and that 1 of these cases probably would be fatal, and advised all precautionary measures against the spread of the disease.

March 19: Returned to Atlanta.

March 20: Went to West Point, saw the mayor and councilmen and one of the county commissioners. It was learned that some 16 cases of smallpox, about which there was no difference of opinion, were quarantined on a plantation 15 miles from West Point. All of these cases were negroes; they were under the care of a physician who was employed by Harris County and it was not deemed necessary to visit them. The mayor of West Point and councilmen were advised of the usual precautionary measures applicable to the situation. It appeared from reports that vaccination had been generally practiced at West Point one year previous.

March 23: Visited Sparta and on the morning of March 24 met the mayor, health officer, and chairman of the board of county commissioners and reported upon some cases examined that morning. The cases here were the most indefinite in character of all encountered. Most of these seemed to be of that variety of modified smallpox known as wart pox, in which small reddish elevations remain after desquamation instead of pits. Many of such cases have been noticed in every county visited by the eruptive diseases, now so prevalent throughout this State, and have caused some confusion among physicians when endeavoring to arrive at a diagnosis. These elevations seem always to be thickest on the cheek near the alae nasi and on the nose, where comedones are numerous. Acneous skins seem to furnish fruitful soil for the development of wart pox.

March 26: Went to Dallas in Paulding County. There were no cases of eruptive disease in the town but it was reported that there were some cases of light form among negroes living 10 miles out, also 1 case in the person of the physician who had attended the negroes. I rode out by private conveyance at the request of the ordinary of the county about 12 miles over a very badly cut up muddy road and saw the physician

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who had a clearly developed case of smallpox which was confluent on the face and parts of the body. The village of Yorkville, where this case existed, was quite small, containing only about 50 inhabitants. I instructed the postmaster and ten or fifteen other citizens what should be done to prevent further developments of the disease. The ordinary of the county was given printed instructions on the management of smallpox.

March 28: Visited Toccoa on request of the mayor. Drove out about 7 miles into Franklin County to visit 2 cases of eruptive disease suspected of being smallpox, against which the town of Toccoa was taking proper precautions. These cases were pronounced smallpox. They were already quarantined with a physician. I met the mayor and council that evening and made my report. I also described to them the proper course to pursue in dealing with the prevention and spread of smallpox.

Respectfully,

T. B. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

ATLANTA, GA., April 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that upon my return to Atlanta from Toccoa, March 30, I was directed by the governor to proceed to Eatonton, Putnam County, Ga., and make a diagnosis in certain cases of eruptive diseases, about which physicians in that vicinity differed in opinion.

March 30: While on the cars between Macon and Eatonton the chairman of the board of health of Milledgeville and others, urged me to remain over in Milledgeville that night and on the following morning examine some suspicious cases of eruptive disease in the cadet barracks of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College. Recognizing this as one of the most important school centers in the State, also the necessity for prompt action in determining the nature of the disease with which the physicians there were then contending, and dealing with the suppression of it afterwards, I remained in Milledgeville that night and saw the cases in the barracks on March 31—pronounced them suspicious and advised isolation and other usual measures for preventing the spread of contagious disease. On my return to Atlanta I wrote to the chairman of the board of health at Milledgeville, impressing upon him the importance of maintaining isolation in the suspects and requesting him to inform me of further developments which might enable me to make a positive diagnosis in these cases. I inclose herewith his letter received in reply thereto.

April 1: After spending the evening of the 31st in Eatonton, making inquiries of the physicians relative to the history of the eruptive diseases then prevalent there, I visited several persons—all negroes—who had recovered from such disease; some marked with very fine pits, while others showed distinct elevations here and there on the skin, suggesting the preexistence of wart pox. Later I visited a recently developed case of confluent smallpox in the person of a white male adult, who, I am informed, has since died. I saw on that occasion also a case of discrete smallpox in the person of a male adult negro. After visiting these cases I met the mayor and all of the physicians practicing in the town, reported to them the results of my investigations, described to them at length the usual procedures recommended for controlling the extension of smallpox, answered all their questions bearing upon the

subject, and furnished printed instructions embodying practically everything of importance in dealing with the disease.

April 3: Returned to Atlanta.

April 9: In response to a telegram from the president of the board of health of Milledgeville I returned to that place where there was no little excitement over the report that smallpox existed in the cadet barracks. I made a very careful examination of the individual cases and made notes in the nature of a clinical history for each, during the forenoon, and revisited the barracks in the afternoon to reexamine more carefully a particular case presenting a combination of symptoms which made an accurate diagnosis difficult. The disease had in this instance attacked a serofulous diathesis, producing an eruption differing from any of the eruptive diseases with which I am familiar. I would imagine that it resembled "Yaws" both in its course and appearance. This patient had only that morning developed facial erysipelas and his family history showed that other members of his family had been attacked with idiopathic facial erysipelas.

In the evening I met the president of the board of health, the mayor, the president of the Girls' Industrial School, and reported the disease found at the barracks to be chicken pox, but advised continued isolation of the suspects and vaccination of all pupils and others connected with the school. I also advised that the cadets go into camp on the college grounds and that the barracks be thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyd gas, and otherwise, also, mechanically cleansed. A formaldehyd generator was ordered by telegraph and has by now been in use. It is my desire to return to Milledgeville in a short time to see that the work of disinfecting the barracks was complete and to advise in other sanitary matters tending toward the prevention of the spread of this eruptive disease or the introduction of others.

Respectfully,

T. B. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., April 6, 1900.

SIR: Allow me to thank you for the carefully worded letter of the 3d instant.

Your card, published a few weeks ago in the Recorder, was most fortunate for me, for, acting on that advice, I ordered all of the pupils in the schools who could not show successful vaccination revaccinated.

The cases at the cadet barracks are doing as well as I could expect, but if there is any indication of further trouble I will wire for you.

I appreciate very decidedly the intense interest you feel in this matter and share it with you. You may rest assured that I will take all precautions against the spread of preventable diseases.

President Reynolds joins me in thanking you for your thoughtful direction of this matter.

Respectfully,
T. B. PERRY, M. D.,
Sanitary Advisor Governor, Atlanta, Ga.

T. M. HALL.

Resolutions concerning leprosy adopted by the board of health of the city of Los Angeles, March 19, 1900.

Whereas, the recent discovery of a case of leprosy in this city has again called attention to the utter impossibility of properly isolating and caring for persons afflicted with this disease at either the city or county hospital; and

Whereas, in most if not all the cases of leprosy that have occurred in this city it is known that the disease was originally contracted in the Hawaiian Islands or other foreign countries; and

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Whereas the facilities for caring for lepers are better in the Hawaiian Island than can be provided in this country; therefore be it,

Resolved, That this Board urges and requests the Senators and Representatives of California to secure the enactment of legislation by Congress which shall provide for the transportation of lepers from this country to the Hawaiian Islands, and for their maintenance there at the expense of this Government.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the Senators and Congressmen representing the State of California, to the State board of health, to the boards of health of San Francisco, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, to the judicial council of the State medical society of California, to Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, and to the State health officer of Minnesota.

Precautions against smallpox—Inspection of vessels on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 13th instant, relative to the inspection of vessels about to enter this District from the lower Potomac. Arrangements have been made for the prompt detection of any such vessels which may pass quarantine without inspection. If this Department can cooperate with you in any way in this matter it will be pleased to do so. Thanking you for your action, I am,

Respectfully,

W. M. C. WOODWARD, M. D..

Health Officer.

Smallpox in Kansas.

TOPEKA, KANS., April 7, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the national conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto, 1886, and Washington, 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that smallpox has been reported to this office from the following points in the State of Kansas during the month of March, 1900: Barber County, 54 cases; Burlingame, 5 cases; Burns, 3 cases; Butler County, 1 case; Centralia, 1 case; Cherokee, 1 case; Douglas County, 35 cases; Florence, 1 case; Franklin County, 9 cases; Greenwood County, 6 cases; Hartford, 2 cases; Hutchinson, 1 case; Jefferson County, 29 cases, 1 death; Kingman County, 18 cases, 1 death; McCune, 9 cases; McPherson, 1 case; Mound City, 2 cases; Nemaha County, 33 cases; Neosho County, 5 cases; Osawatomie, 5 cases; Ottawa County, 1 case; Parsons, 6 cases, 1 death; Pittsburg, 10 cases; Salina, 16 cases; Sedgwick County, 13 cases; Seneca, 2 cases; Shawnee County, 22 cases; Summerfield, 1 case; Sumner County, 65 cases; Topeka, 45 cases, 1 death; Waterville, 2 cases; Wichita, 19 cases, 1 death; Yale, 33 cases. Total number of cases, 456. Total number of deaths, 5.

During the month just passed smallpox has appeared at 13 new points. In the country districts great difficulty has been experienced in getting the disease under control on account of the insufficient authority of the county boards of health. At the present time, however, I am able to report the disease under good control at all points.

Respectfully,

W. B. SWAN, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Cases and deaths from smallpox in Tennessee from October 1, 1899, to March 5, 1900.

Following is a tabulated report showing the total number of cases of smallpox which have occurred in Tennessee from October 1, 1899, to March 5, 1900; also the total number of cases on hand at the time reports were made to this office, together with the total number of deaths occurring from this disease during the above mentioned period:

County.	No. cases of smallpox.			Deaths.	Cases on hand.
	White.	Colored.	Total.		
Bedford.....	5	3	8		
Cannon.....	5		5		4
Carroll.....	7	34	41	1	4
Cheatham.....	25		25		
Claiborne.....	15		15		
Crockett.....	15		15		
Davidson.....	33	47	80	1	19
Dyer.....			b 253	6	25
Fayette.....	3	2	5		3
Franklin.....	1		1		
Gibson.....	50	175	225	1	12
Giles.....	51	29	80	1	7
Grundy.....	31		31	1	
Hamilton.....	7	21	28	2	13
Hardeman.....	4	18	22	5	1
Hawkins.....	29		29		
Haywood.....	2		2		2
Henry.....	2	13	15		
Houston.....	1		1		
Johnson.....	20		20		
Knox (a).....					
Lake.....	12	58	70		
Lauderdale.....	34	185	219	1	9
Lincoln.....	17	1	18		
Madison.....	10	95	105	4	2
Marion.....		1	1		
Marshall.....	39	5	44		3
Maury.....			b 500	9	100
McNairy.....		2	2		
Monroe.....	3	2	5		3
Montgomery.....	2	17	19		6
Obion.....	3	25	28		12
Robertson.....	7	11	18		2
Rutherford (a).....					
Shelby.....			b 430	12	165
Smith.....	10	1	11		
Sullivan.....	57	9	66	1	
Sumner.....	11		11		
Tipton.....	8	39	47		2
Trousdale.....	1		1		
Washington.....	3	26	29	2	9
Weakley.....	7	58	65		
Williamson.....	1		1		
Grand total.....	531	877	2,591	46	413

a No report received.

b Color not given.

J. A. ALBRIGHT, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

NOTE.—Since March 5, 1900, the number of points of infection, together with "cases on hand," have been reduced considerably, showing material improvement in the situation generally over the State.

Inspection of vessels at Alexandria on account of smallpox.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 16, 1900.

SIR: In reply to your letter of April 13 (F. L. G., R. M. W.), requesting me to inspect vessels from the lower river suspected of having smallpox on board and your verbal instructions to employ a man to keep a lookout for such arrivals, I would say that the schooner *Earl of*

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Biscoe was boarded this afternoon and a smallpox patient turned over to the health authorities of the District of Columbia to be sent to the pesthouse, and 3 of the crew to be sent to the detention camp. I found the captain had had smallpox and he was, therefore, left in charge of the vessel at anchor off the Washington Barracks. Dr. White informed me by telegram that the Bureau would have the vessel fumigated.

I have this evening secured, as you directed, the services of a man (Geo. W. Beard) at the rate of \$1 per diem to keep a sharp lookout, day and night, for arrivals from Nomini, Pohick, and Port Royal—his services to be continued until otherwise notified by you.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR SNOWDEN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 14, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the agreement embodied in resolutions adopted by the conference of State and provincial boards of health respecting interstate notification of the occurrence of communicable diseases, you are hereby informed that 1 case of smallpox has been reported to this office as existing in West Superior, Douglas County, in this State.

Source of contagion was from cases in Duluth, Minn. This is the only case in the State at the present time. Precautions taken: Quarantine; thorough vaccination. Should any further facts of importance to you in connection with these cases become known to this office, you will be promptly informed concerning them.

Respectfully,

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., April 7, 1900.—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of work at this station during the week ended April 7, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 210; inspection Mexican Central Railroad freight trains (crew), 42; inspection Rio Grande and Sierra Madre Railroad passenger trains, 22; inspection of immigrants and children, 29; disinfection of blankets, bedding, clothing, etc., of immigrants, 27 bundles; disinfection carload of hides, 312; disinfection of deerskins, 6 bundles; disinfection of carload of bones; disinfection, soiled linen (Pullman), 400 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 322; disinfection of baggage 2 passengers from Tampico; vaccination of children, 5.

El Paso, Tex., April 14, 1900.—I have the honor to report the following summary of work at this station during the week ended April 14, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 243; inspection of Rio Grande and Sierra Madre Railroad trains, 36; inspection of Mexican immigrants, 44; inspection of Russian peasants, immigrants, 79; disinfection of baggage, Mexican immigrants, 12; disinfection of baggage of Russians (trunks and bedding), 51 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 352 pieces.

Sunday, April 8, Mexican woman with 2 children arrived on the Mexican Central Railroad from Santa Rosalia, Mexico, about twelve hours ride from El Paso. The children had recently confluent smallpox, scales on face and hands being very visible. I refused them admittance into El Paso, requested the third-class car be cut out and fumigated

the coach with sulphur, and informed the Mexican Central officials that said third-class coach (No. 302) would be denied admittance into the United States until April 18.

A gentleman arrived on the Mexican Central Railroad from the City of Mexico; his trunks showed that he had come from Honolulu lately. Inquiring, the gentleman stated that he visited Honolulu two months ago; that he passed through San Francisco, Cal., and that his baggage was then and there disinfected—but he had no proof to that effect. I consequently disinfected his baggage with 40 per cent formaldehyd. His goods having been almost all new and laundered, and in consideration that he assured me that the baggage was already disinfected, and the gentleman being a physician, I thought a second disinfection was sufficient. Vaccination of immigrant children, 7.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., April 12, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended March 31, 1900: Passengers on Mexican National Railroad inspected and allowed entry, 275; immigrants inspected and allowed entry, 20; immigrants and indigent passengers vaccinated, 12.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended April 7, 1900: Passengers on Mexican National Railroad inspected and allowed entry, 303; immigrants inspected and allowed entry, 13; vaccinated immigrants and indigent passengers, 4.

I have the honor to submit the following summary report of medical inspection of immigrants entered at this port during the month of March, 1900: Inspected and allowed entry for month, 64.

Laredo, Tex., April 17, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended April 14, 1900: Persons inspected and allowed entry over Mexican National Railroad, 380; immigrants inspected and allowed entry, 17; vaccinated immigrants, 12. April 8, a person five days out from Vera Cruz, Mexico, refused entry. April 13, 2 persons, five days out from Vera Cruz, Mexico, refused entry. The last mentioned were discovered through the marks on their baggage.

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

COLORADO—Denver.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 170,000. Total number of deaths, 195, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 53 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—Bridgeport.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 140, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2; measles, 4, and 17 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 38,759. Total number of deaths, 63, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Holyoke.—Year ended November 30, 1900. Census population 35,637. Total number of deaths, 171, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 3, and 91 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended April 14, 1900, from 56 observers indicate that enteric fever,

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inflammation of bowels, scarlet fever, diarrhea and inflammation of kidney increased and intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 161, measles at 114, scarlet fever at 59, enteric fever at 27, whooping cough at 19, diphtheria at 17, smallpox at 6, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 4 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 116, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—Passaic.—Two weeks ended April 7, 1900. Census population, 13,028. Total number of deaths, 83, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from whooping cough.

NEW YORK—Buffalo.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 370,000. Total number of deaths, 441, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 7; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 50 from tuberculosis.

Rochester.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 223, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

UTAH—Salt Lake City.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 61, including scarlet fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—Roanoke.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 44, including measles, 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WASHINGTON—Seattle.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 82, including enteric fever, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Tacoma.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration for the week ended April 14, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, April 14, 1900.

Number of immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 14, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 8	Steamship Munchen	Bremen.....	822
Apr. 13	Steamship Halle	do	755
Apr. 14	Steamship Frankfurt	do	1,071
	Total		2,648

PERCY C. HENINGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended April 14, 1900.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, April 14, 1900.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 14, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 9	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	95
Do....	Steamship Boston	do.....	73
Apr. 10	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	4
Apr. 11	Steamship Admiral Schley	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	10
Do....	Steamship Sachem.....	Liverpool, England	22
Apr. 12	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	126
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	105
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	136
Do....	Steamship Lancastrian	Liverpool, England	22
	Total		539

**GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.***Report of immigration at New York for the week ended April 14, 1900.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, April 16, 1900.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 14, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 8	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton	346
Do....	Steamship L' Aquitaine.....	Havre	622
Do....	Steamship Etruria	Liverpool and Queenstown	664
Do....	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	188
Apr. 11	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	1,067
Do....	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam	508
Apr. 12	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp	1,064
Do....	Steamship Ragusa	Rio de Janeiro	10
Do....	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen	549
Apr. 13	Steamship Werra	Genoa and Naples	924
Do....	Steamship Rhein.....	Bremen	1,073
Do....	Steamship Trojan Prince	Genoa and Naples	1,018
Do....	Steamship Prince Willem.....	La Guayra	7
Apr. 14	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	749
Do....	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg	431
	Total.....		9,220

**EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Commissioner.***Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Santiago de Cuba, during the month of March, 1900.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 141; number passed, 141; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, none; number admitted, 141.

**HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**

April 27, 1900

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, during
the month of February, 1900.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 43; number passed, 43; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, none; total to be accounted for, 43; number cases deported, none; number cases admitted, 43; number cases pending at close of month, none.

C. H. LAVINER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, during
the month of March, 1900.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 67; number passed, 67; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number of cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, none; total to be accounted for, 67; number cases deported, none; number cases admitted, 67; number cases pending at close of month, none.

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Daiquiri during the week ended April 7, 1900.

PORT OF DAIQUIRI, CUBA, April 7, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 7, 1900: April 2, British steamship *Henley*, from Ponce, Porto Rico, with 324 immigrants.

Respectfully,

JUAN J. DE JONGH,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana during the week ended April 14, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, April 14, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 14, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 8	Brigantine Pedro.....	La Guayra.....	195
Apr. 9	Steamship Whitney	New Orleans and Key West.....	2
Do....	Steamship Vigilancia.	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso...	20
Apr. 11	Steamship Conde Wifredo.....	Spain, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico..	33
Total			250

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago de Cuba during the week ended March 31, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 31, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended March 31, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 26	British schooner Maggie Louise.....	Lucea, Jamaica.....	12
Do.....	Haitian schooner Idamente.....	Port au Prince, Haiti.....	8
Do	British schooner Golden Rule.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	40
	Total.....	.....	60

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago de Cuba during the week ended April 7, 1900.

SIR: I hereby submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 7, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 2	Haitian sc. James Stafford.....	Cape Haitien, Haiti	14
Apr. 3	British sc. Morning Light.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	8
Apr. 5	Spanish ss. J. Jover Serra.....	Barcelona, Spain.....	3
Apr. 7	Haitian sc. Emmanuel and Raoul.....	Port au Prince, Haiti.....	3
	Total .....	.....	28

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Ponce during the week ended April 7, 1900.

PONCE, P. R., April 9, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended April 7, 1900: April 7, Spanish steamship *Conde Wifredo*, from Barcelona, Majoreca, Valencia, Torrevieja, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Sta. Cruz de Tenerife, San Juan, and Mayaguez with 5 immigrants.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

April 27, 1900

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at San Juan during the week ended March 31, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 2, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended March 31, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
.....	British sloop Rameter	Tortola Island	2
.....	Spanish steamship Isla de Panay.....	Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.	5
	Total.....		7

Respectfully,
C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at San Juan for the week ended April 7, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 9, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended April 7, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 3	Spanish steamship Cataluna.....	Vera Cruz, Havana.....	4
Do....	French steamship Olinde Rodrigues	Havre, Bordeaux, St. Thomas	3
Do....	Spanish steamship Conde Wifredo ...	Barcelona, Palma, Majorca, Valencia, Torrevieja, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife.	10
	Total.....		17

Respectfully,
C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
1	UNITED STATES: Alexandria, Va.....	Apr. 14 Apr. 21	Earl of Biscoe.....	Apr. 16	Nomini
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do.....	Sp. brig. Soberano.....	Apr. 10	Havana
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Apr. 14 Apr. 21	do (a)	do	do
4	Cape Charles, Va	Apr. 14	Sp. bk. Tula	Apr. 17	Cienfuegos.....
			Br. ss. King Frederick.....	Apr. 12	Tampico via Pro- greso.....
			Br. ss. Netherholm.....	Apr. 13	Vera Cruz.....
			Br. ss. Henley	Apr. 14	Colon and Dai- quiri via Balti- more.....
		Apr. 21	Nor. ss. Krim.....	Apr. 16	Havana and Cienfuegos.....
			Sp. ss. El Salto.....	Apr. 19	Rio de Janeiro....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Apr. 14	Br. ss. Vala	Apr. 21	Rio de Janeiro....
			Am. sc. Utility	Apr. 10	Havana
		Apr. 21	Nor. bk. Albatross	Apr. 13	do
			Am. sc. Utility (a)	Apr. 10	do
			Nor. bkn. Albatross (a)	Apr. 13	do
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Apr. 14	Am. bkt. Chehalis.....	Apr. 7	Kahului
			Br. ship Aspice	Apr. 9	Honolulu
			Br. ship John Cooke	Apr. 13	Shanghai
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Apr. 21	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Apr. 14	Nor. bk. Sodwig (a)	Mar. 29	Honolulu
			Am. sc. Jessie Minor (a)	Apr. 4	do
			Am. bkn. Amelia	Apr. 13	do
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.....	Am. sc. City of Baltimore	Apr. 8	Havana
			Se. Oscar G.....	do.....	do
			Se. Starke	Apr. 9	Campeche
			Se. Millie Williams	do.....	do
			Se. Gertrude Bartlett	Apr. 11	Progreso
			Bk. Lizzie Curry	do.....	Kingston
			Bkn. Daisy Reed	Apr. 13	Martinique
			Bk. Tillie Baker	Apr. 14	Havana
11	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Apr. 7	.....	.....	.....
12	Newbern, N. C.....	Apr. 14	.....	.....	.....
13	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Apr. 21	.....	.....	.....
14	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Apr. 14	Am. sc. F. L. Redfield (a)	Apr. 6	Honolulu
			Am. bg. Geneva (a)	Apr. 7	Hilo
			Br. ship Lanceing	Apr. 8	Honolulu
			Am. sc. Ruby A. Cousins	do.....	do
			Am. ship William J. Rothch.....	Apr. 7	Manila
15	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.....	Apr. 21	Bk. Ethel	Apr. 20	Rosario
16	San Diego, Cal.....	Apr. 14	U. S. Revenue str. Man- ning.....	Apr. 10	New York via Central Ameri- can and Mexi- can ports
17	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	Am. sc. Aloha (a)	Apr. 3	Honolulu
			Am. sc. A. M. Baxter (a)	do.....	Hilo
			Am. bkt. S. N. Castle (a)	do.....	Honolulu
			Am. bkt. Archer (a)	Apr. 4	do
			Am. sc. Jennie Wand (a)	do.....	Makuhuna
			Am. sc. Dora Bluhm (a)	do.....	Kahului
			Hait. bk. Falls of Clyde (a)	do.....	Hilo
			Br. ss. Moana (a)	Apr. 5	Sydney

a Previously reported.

April 27, 1900

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	Washington.....	Vessel and crew turned over to Bureau.	.....	No transactions. 1 case smallpox.....	1
2	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	No report.....	.....
3	do.....	do.....	Apr. 18	.....	12
4	Hampton Roads.....	Held for disinfection.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hull.....	Held.....	Apr. 12	Released by Bureau order	6
	Newport News.....	do.....	Apr. 14	Allowed to coal in quarantine by order of Surgeon-General. Released by order of Surgeon-General.	.....
	Norfolk.....	Held.....	Apr. 16	Allowed to coal in quarantine by order of Surgeon-General under supervision of M. H. S. officer.	8
	Philadelphia.....	Disinfected.....	Apr. 22	Allowed to coal from barge at quarantine by order of Surgeon-General.	.....
5	Newport News.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wilmington.....	do.....	.....	.....	1
	do.....	do.....	.....	Ballast discharged.....	3
	do.....	Disinfected.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Astoria.....	do.....	Apr. 16	.....	1
	Portland.....	do.....	Apr. 20	.....	.....
	Astoria.....	Fumigated to destroy rats.....	Apr. 16	.....	.....
		Partial disinfection.....	Apr. 12	.....	.....
			Apr. 13	3 cases beriberi on previous voyage removed at Shanghai; 1 died at hospital.	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8	Eureka.....	Held.....	Apr. 8	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 9	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	1
9	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected.....	Apr. 14	.....	2
	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
	Biloxi.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
	Biloxi.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
	Ship Island.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
12	.....	.....	.....	No transactions	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
14	Port Townsend.....	Partial disinfection.....	Apr. 8	Crew bathed and clothing disinfected.	8
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 11	do.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 10	do.....	.....
	Seattle.....	do.....	Apr. 9	do.....	.....
	Port Townsend.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....
15	Philadelphia.....	Undergoing disinfection.....	.....	.....	22
16	San Francisco.....	Passed on statement of medical officer.	Apr. 10	.....	5
17	San Francisco.....	Disinfected.....	Apr. 9	.....	11
	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 10	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 9	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 10	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 11	.....	.....
	do.....	Partial disinfection.....	Apr. 8	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Cont'd. San Francisco, Cal.....	Apr. 14	Br. ss. Doric (a)..... Am. sc. H. W. Kimball (a) Am. bk. Edward May (a) U. S. A. transport West- minster (Br. ss.) Br. ss. Bloemfontein..... Am. bk. Martha Davis..... Am. bk. Chas. B. Kenney..... Am. brig Wm. G. Irwin..... Am. ship George Curtis..... U. S. A. transport Tartar, (Br. ss.) Am. sc. yacht Rover..... Am. bk. Jane L. Stanford..... Am. bk. Annie Johnson.....	Apr. 8 Apr. 7 Apr. 9 Apr. 10 Apr. 11 Apr. 12....do.... Apr. 13 Apr. 11 Apr. 14....do.... ....do....	Hongkong Kahului .........do.... Manila Honolulu Hilo Honolulu .........do.... ....do.... Honolulu .........do.... Hilo
18	San Pedro, Cal.....	Apr. 7	.....	
19	Savannah, Ga.....	Apr. 14 do..... Apr. 21	Am. sc. Thomas F. Pollard....do (a)..... Am. bk. Lillian.....	Apr. 8....do..... Apr. 16	Sagua la Granda..... do..... Lisbon
20	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard I'd, Ga.	Apr. 14	Am. sc. Marian..... Am. sc. Charles H. Wols- ton.....	Apr. 17 Apr. 20	Caibarien
21	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Sp. bk. Josefa Formosa (a)	Mar. 17	Pointe à Pitre
22	Washington, N. C.....	do..... Apr. 21	Br. ss. Widdrington.....	Apr. 8	Santos
	CUBA:				
23	Caibarien.....	Apr. 14	.....	
24	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	
25	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	.....	
26	Daiquiri.....	Mar. 31	.....	
27	Gibara.....	Apr. 7	.....	
28	Guantanamo.....	Mar. 31	.....	
29	Havana.....	Apr. 7	U. S. A. transport steam lighter Williams.....	Apr. 4	Santiago
30	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....	.....	
31	Manzanillo.....	Mar. 31	.....	
32	Matanzas.....	Apr. 7	.....	
33	Nuevitas.....	Apr. 14	.....	
34	Santiago de Cuba.....	Mar. 31	Ger. ss. Schleswig	Mar. 28	Cartagena
	POERTO RICO:				
35	Ponce.....	do.....	U. S. A. transport Burn- side.....	Mar. 30	New York
36	San Juan.....	do.....	Br. ss. Hindustan	Apr. 6	Philadelphia
	Subports—				
37	Aguadilla.....	Mar. 31	.....	
38	Arecibo.....	do.....	.....	
39	Arroyo.....	do.....	.....	
40	Humacao.....	do.....	.....	
41	Mayaguez.....	do.....	.....	

a Previously reported.

April 27, 1900

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
	San Francisco.....	Partial disinfection.....	Apr. 8	Oriental crew and 416 steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected.	
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Apr. 10		
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 11		
	do.....	Hold disinfected to kill vermin.	Apr. 12	Crew and passengers bathed and effects disinfected.	
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Apr. 14		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Held for disinfection.....			
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Apr. 14		
	do.....	Held for disinfection.....	Apr. 13		
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
18	.....	.....	.....	1 death from malarial fever on Am. ss. City of Para from Panama. No transactions..... do.....	
19	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....			4
	do.....	do.....	Apr. 16		9
	do.....	Held for instructions.....	do.....	1 death at sea, diagnosis unknown.	
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	Disinfected.....			
20	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	Apr. 9		1
21	Mobile.....	do.....	Apr. 10	With certificate of disinfection.	
22	.....	.....	.....	No transactions..... do.....	
23	.....	.....	.....	3 vessels loading sugar in bay.	8
24	.....	.....	.....		19
25	.....	.....	.....		4
26	.....	.....	.....		1
27	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	
28	Guantanamo.....	Boarded and passed.....	Apr. 4		6
29	.....	.....	.....	1 death from dysentery on brig Pedro from La Guayra.	8
30	.....	.....	.....		7
31	.....	.....	.....		8
32	.....	.....	.....		7
33	.....	.....	.....		4
34	Santiago.....	Held.....	.....	No report..... Permitted to discharge cargo in quarantine; ordered to sea for cleaning.	19
	New York.....	Boarded and passed.....	Mar. 30		
	Port in United States.....	Quarantined 2 days to complete 5 days' period from Havana.	Apr. 7	Baggage of passengers on Sp. ss. J. Jover Serra from Barcelona disinfected. Baggage of passengers on Sp. ss. Miguel Galant from Barcelona disinfected.	18
35	.....	.....	.....
36	Las Palmas.....	Held in quarantine.....	Apr. 4	3 nonimmune passengers detained to complete 5 days' period.	9
37	.....	.....	.....		9
38	.....	.....	.....		2
39	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	1
40	.....	.....	.....		1
41	.....	.....	.....		4

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure
1	Anciole, Fla.	Apr. 21			
2	Baltimore, Md.	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.	do.			
4	Boston, Mass.	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Apr. 14			
7	Charleston, S. C.	do.			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.	Apr. 21			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.	Apr. 14	Fr. ss. Columbia. Br. ss. Banana. Nor. ss. Diana. Nor. ss. Gyller. Sp. ss. Serra. Br. ss. Loughbrigg Holme	Apr. 8 do. do. Apr. 12 Apr. 14 do....	New Orleans. Colon. Progreso. Cienfuegos. Humacao. Tampico
11	Gardiner, Oreg.	do.			
12	Key West, Fla.	Apr. 21			
13	Mayport, Fla.	do.			
14	Mobile Bay, Ala.	Apr. 7	Ger. ss. Pioneer Br. ss. Thomas Wayman Ger. ss. Hermann	Apr. 1 Apr. 3 Apr. 6	Havana St. Thomas Matanzas
		Apr. 14	Rus. sc. Puhlin. Sc. Josephine. Br. ss. Widdrington Br. ss. Arecuna.	Apr. 8 Apr. 11 Apr. 12 Apr. 13	Para and Gulf Quarantine. Havana Havana and Tortugas Quarantine. Tampico and New Orleans.
15	New Bedford, Mass.	Apr. 21			
16	New Orleans, La.	do.			
17	Newport News, Va.	do.			
18	Newport, R. I.	do.			
19	New York, N. Y.	do.			
20	Pas Cavallo, Tex.	do.			
21	Pensacola, Fla.	do.			
22	Port Royal, S. C.	do.			
23	Providence, R. I.	Apr. 14			
24	Quintana, Tex.	Apr. 21			
25	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.	Apr. 14			
26	Tampa Bay, Fla.	Apr. 21			

April 27, 1900

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5					
6				12 fish and turtle boats passed on special permit.	8
7					
8				No transactions.....	
9				No report.....	
10	Galveston	Fumigated	Apr. 9		21
	do	do	Apr. 11		26
	do	do	do	To be held 5 days.....	
	do	do		do	
	do	do		do	
11				Br. ss. Khalif from Calcutta, previously reported, PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Nos. 8, 15, and 16, sailed for Norfolk April 12.	
12				No report.....	13
13					
14	Mobile	Disinfected and held.....	Apr. 7	No report.....	12
	do	do	do		
	do	Held to complete 5 days' period.			
	do	Ballast discharged.....	Apr. 12	Master died at Para of yellow fever.	21
	do		Apr. 13		
	do	Held to complete 5 days' period.	Apr. 14		
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held.....	do		
15					1
16				No report.....	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	
21				do	
22					
23				No transactions.....	
24				No report.....	
25					2
26				No report.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to April 27, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30, to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Huntsville.....	Apr. 4.....	19	0	
Jefferson County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5..	86	.....
Mobile	Jan. 2-Apr. 14..	51	1	
Whistler.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3..	2	.....
Total for State.....		158	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		134	2	
Arkansas:				
Arkansas County.....	Feb. 2.....	.....		Smallpox reported.
Benton County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Columbia County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Conway County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Crittenden County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Drew County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Faulkner County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Fulton County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Green County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Independence County	do.....	.....		Do.
Jackson County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Jefferson County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Lawrence County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Lincoln County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Logan County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Perry County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Phillips County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Prairie County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Pulaski County (Little Rock).....	Oct. 1-Feb. 2..	60	8	
Saline County.....	Feb. 2.....	.....		Do.
Scott County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
White County (Searcy).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 21..	40	.....	Do.
Woodruff County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Total for State.....		100	8	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		8	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Jan. 18.....	3	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		87	15	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 15..	27	.....
El Paso County.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 28..	11	.....
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 26..	6	.....
Lake County.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 28..	2	.....
Las Animas County.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 21..	2	.....
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1..	2	.....
Logan County.....	Apr. 2.....	1	.....
Rio Grande County.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 19..	17	2	
Saguache County.....	Dec. 28.....	1	.....
Weld County.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 28..	8	.....
Total for State.....		77	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		136	9	
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13..	.....	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 14..	15	.....
Total for District, same period, 1899.		82	.....
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 14..	22	.....
Pensacola.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 9..	2	.....
Total for State.....		24	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		200	.....
Georgia:				
Appling County.....	Jan. 20.....	1	.....
Blackshear.....	Jan. 11.....	16	.....
Brunswick.....	Dec. 19-Mar. 1..	112	2	

April 27, 1900

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia—Continued.				
Darien.....	Jan. 17.....	2	.....
Jesup.....	Jan. 20.....	2	.....
Liberty.....	do.....	8	.....
McIntosh County	do.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	do.....	1	.....
Wayne County.....	do.....	3	.....
Waycross.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18.....	23	.....
Total for State		168	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		314	.....
Illinois:				
Aurora.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 7.....	34	.....
Cairo.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 21.....	73	4	
Chicago.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 21.....	20	.....
Danville.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10.....	1	.....
Rockford.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17.....	2	.....
Springfield.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 13.....	3	.....
Alexander County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	.....
Bond County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Boone County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Bureau County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Christian County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Clinton County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Cook County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Cumberland County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
DeWitt County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Douglas County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Fulton County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Gallatin County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hamilton County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hardin County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Henderson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Henry County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Iroquois County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jackson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jefferson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Johnson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lee County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Livingston County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Macon County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Macoupin County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Madison County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Massac County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
McHenry County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
McLean County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Morgan County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Ogle County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Perry County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Piatt County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pope County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pulaski County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Randolph County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Rock Island County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Saline County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Sangamon County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
St. Clair County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Schuylerville County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Shelby County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Union County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Whiteside County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Williamson County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Winnebago County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total for State.....		133	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		43	.....
Indian Territory :				
Choctaw Nation.....	Dec. 18.....	75	.....
Total for same period, 1899.....		0	45	
Indiana :				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	1	.....
Clay County.....	Jan. 17.....	.....	.....
Dearborn County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	1	.....
Evansville.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 13.....	77	.....
Gibson County.....	Mar. 31.....	.....	.....
Greene County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 14.....	7	.....	Do.
Jackson County.....	Mar. 31.....	.....	.....	Do.
				Many cases.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Jennings County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	4	.....
Madison County.....	do.....	14	.....
Marion County.....	Mar. 31.....	.....	.....
Posey County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	26	.....
Washington County.....	Mar. 31.....	.....	.....
Total for State.....	.....	131	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	64	1	February 28, 750 cases in the State. March 31, 56 cases in the State.
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	3	0	
Polk County.....	Feb. 8.....	16	0	
Total for State.....	.....	19	.....
Total for same period, 1899.	.....	13	2	
Kansas:				
Anthony.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	2	.....
Arkansas City.....	do.....	9	1	
Atchison County.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 28...	11	.....
Barber County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	67	1	
Burlingame.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	5	.....
Burns, Marion County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	4	.....
Butler County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Centralia.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	2	.....
Cherokee County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	32	4	
Chautauqua County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	2	.....
Douglas County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	35	.....
Emporia.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	10	.....
Florence.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Franklin County.....	do.....	9	.....
Galena and Cherokee County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	31	.....
Grantville.....	do.....	1	.....
Greenwood County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	6	.....
Hartford.....	do.....	2	.....
Harvey County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	8	.....
Holliday.....	do.....	1	.....
Hutchinson.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Jefferson County.....	do.....	29	1	
Junction City.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	8	.....
Kansas City.....	do.....	35	.....
Kingman County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	27	2	
Labette County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	7	.....
Lawrence County.....	do.....	98	.....
Lyon County.....	do.....	100	.....
Marshall County.....	do.....	2	.....
McCune.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	9	.....
McPherson.....	do.....	1	.....
Montgomery County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	5	.....
Mound City.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2	.....
Nemaha County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	9	.....
Newton.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	3	.....
Neosho.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	5	.....
Ossawatomie.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	10	.....
Osage County.....	do.....	8	.....
Oswego, Labette County.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 8...	17	0	
Ottawa.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	2	.....
Paola.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1	.....
Parsons County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	9	2	
Pittsburg.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	10	.....
Reno County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1	.....
Salina.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	16	.....
Sedgwick County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	18	.....
Seneca.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2	.....
Shawnee County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	67	.....
Summer County.....	do.....	86	.....
Summerfield.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Tonganoxie.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	64	1	
Topeka.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	61	4	Many cases.
Wabaunsee County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	29	.....
Waterville.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2	.....
White Water, Butler County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1	.....
Wichita.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 14...	88	1	
Woodson County.....	do.....	7	.....
Wyandotte County (outside Kansas City).	do.....	44	.....
Yale.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	33	
Total for State.....	809	17	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	98	7	

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Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Jan. 14-Apr. 21...	80	1	
Lexington	Mar. 25-Apr. 14...	6	.....
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 22...	10	.....
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18	.....
Total for State.....	.....	117	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	374	7	
Louisiana:				
Ascension.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5	.....
Assumption.....	do.....	8	4	
Avoyelles.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7	.....
Caddo.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 14...	235	29	
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 7...	29	3	
Concordia.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	.....	.....
De Soto.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
E. Baton Rouge.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5	.....
East Carroll Parish.....	Feb. 4-Apr. 14...	3	.....
East Feliciana.....	Jan. 13.....	50	.....
Iberia.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 27...	9	.....
Iberville.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	26	2	
Lafayette.....	do.....	130	1	
Lincoln.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	.....
Livingston.....	Jan. 13.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 3...	12	1	
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 14...	935	264	
Ouachita.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Plaquemine.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	.....
Point Coupée.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	7	.....
Rapides.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	5	.....
Richland.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	5	.....
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 14...	229	18	
St. Charles.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	3	.....
St. James.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 17...	21	.....
St. John.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 17...	2	.....
St. Mary Parish.....	Apr. 1-Feb. 6...	50	.....
St. Landry Parish.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 6...	782	27	
Tangipahoa.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 24...	11	.....
Tensas.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	35	.....
Vermilion.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 3...	17	.....
Webster.....	Mar. 18-Mar. 24...	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	2,582	350	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	183	2	
Maine:				
Portland.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 14...	2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	105	.....
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Apr. 8-Apr. 14...	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	19	.....
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 31...	4	.....
Chesterfield.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Lawrence.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	.....	1	
Malden.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	3	.....
Total for State .....	.....	8	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	5	.....
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Feb. 18-Apr. 14...	23	1	
Grand Rapids.....	Mar. 4-Apr. 7...	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	25	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	22	1	
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6...	23	0	City.
Anoka County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 6...	28	.....
Butterfield.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	6	0	Village.
Dodge County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 6...	1	.....
Duluth.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 14...	14	0	City.
Faribault County.....	do.....	1	0	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Fergus Falls	Apr. 6	2	0	
Freeborn County	Jan. 1-Apr. 6	30	0	
Goodhue County	Apr. 1-Apr. 6	2	0	
Janesville	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	1	0	
Jordan .....	.....do	1	0	
Kondiyohi County	Mar. 20-Mar. 31	5	0	
Le Sauer County	Mar. 1-Mar. 20	1	0	
Minneapolis	Oct. 1-Apr. 14	249	4	
New Richland	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	1	0	
Northfield	Jan. 1-Apr. 14	36	1	
Owatonna .....	.....do	4	0	
Pope County	Apr. 1-Apr. 6	7	0	
Rice County	Jan. 1-Apr. 14	12	0	
St. James .....	.....do	18	0	
St. Paul	Mar. 1-Mar. 20	6	0	
Steele County	Jan. 1-Apr. 14	2	0	
Watonwan County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	9	0	
Wright County	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	5	0	
Total for State .....	.....	464	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	21	.....
Mississippi:				
Greenwood	Jan. 21-Feb. 17	303	9	
Hinds County	Mar. 7	23	3	
Total for same period, 1899.	.....	.....	.....	Epidemic prevails.
Missouri:				
Paris	Sept. 3-Feb. 5	37	4	
St. Louis	Dec. 19-Apr. 8	68	0	
Total for State .....	.....	105	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	90	17	
Montana:				
Butte	Feb. 7	100	.....
Total for same period, 1899.	.....	2	.....
Nebraska:				
Dubois	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	2	2	
Guide Rock .....	.....do	7	0	
Liberty	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	13	0	
Omaha	Dec. 1-Apr. 14	23	0	
Total for State .....	.....	45	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	371	3	
New Jersey:				
Union County	Jan. 1-Apr. 1	3	.....
Morris County .....	.....do	12	.....
Middlesex County .....	.....do	1	.....
Hudson County .....	.....do	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	17	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	6	.....
New Mexico:				
Folsom	Mar. 21	4	.....
New York:				
Amsterdam	Dec. 25-Dec. 30	1	.....
New York City	Jan. 7-Apr. 14	21	1	
Total for State .....	.....	22	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	20	4	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	8	.....
Beaufort	Dec. 27	1	.....
Berke County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....
Cabarrus County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	5	.....
Cartaret County .....	.....do	1	.....
Charlotte	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	18	0	
Chatham County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	33	
Currituck County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	7	
Davidson Countydo	27	1	

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Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Davis County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	7	.....
Edgecombe County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Gates County.....	.....do.....	13	.....
Greensboro.....	Jan. 15.....	.....	.....
Guilford County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	83	.....
Halifax County.....	.....do.....	67	.....
Hertford County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	8	1	
Johnston County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1	.....
Mecklenburg County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	6	.....
Moore County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1	.....
Nash County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	4	.....
New Hanover County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	5	.....
Northampton County.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 31...	10	.....
Orange County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1	.....
Randolph County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	12	.....
Richmond County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	27	.....
Robeson County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Rowan County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	51	.....
Stanley County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	7	.....
Stokes County.....	.....do.....	4	.....
Surry County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	84	.....
Union County.....	.....do.....	5	.....
Vance County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Wilmington.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 31...	4	.....
Total for State.....	.....	510	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	83	1	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 30...	38	1	
Cleveland.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 14...	295	4	
Hamilton.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	2	.....
Youngstown.....	Dec. 21-Feb. 24...	10	0	
Total for State.....	.....	345	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	387	5	
Oklahoma Territory:				
Beaver County.....	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....
Blaine County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
El Reno.....	Dec. 27.....	7	0	
Enid.....	.....do.....	4	0	
Kay County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Logan County.....	Dec. 27.....	10	0	
Noble County.....	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 27.....	14	0	
Pawnee County.....	Jan. 10.....	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	.....do.....	12	0	
Watonga.....	Jan. 10.....	1	0	
Yukon.....	.....do.....	6	0	
Total for Territory.....	.....	55	.....
Total for Territory, same period, 1899.	.....	37	13	
Oregon:				
Astoria.....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....
Portland.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 23...	6	.....
Total for State.....	.....	7	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 31...	12	2	
Beaver County.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Crawford County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2	.....
Lawrence County.....	.....do.....	3	1	
McKeesport.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 10...	3	1	
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 21...	13	.....
Susquehanna County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	15	.....
Westmoreland County.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Total for State.....	.....	52	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	201	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 14...	15	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.....	.....	126	10	
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 22.....	9	.....
Columbia.....	Jan. 6.....	24	.....
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-Apr. 14...	526	5	
Mount Pleasant.....	Jan. 6.....	8	.....
Nashville	Dec. 24-Mar. 10...	25	.....
Total for State.....	.....	592	5	
Total for State from Oct. 1, 1899, to Mar. 5, 1900.....	.....	2,591	413	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....	.....	123	.....
Texas:				
Aline.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	.....
Angelina County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	.....
Austin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	15	.....
Bastrop County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	19	.....
Beaumont	Jan. 1-Jan. 30...	3	.....
Belleville County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	2	.....
Boggy Fork.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20...	15	.....
Bonham.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	.....	
Bowie County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	5	.....
Brenham.....	.....do.....	5	1	
Brookshire.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Caddo Mills.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	.....
Caldwell	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	2	.....
Carmine.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	10	.....
Cass County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	.....
Chappel Hill.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	.....
Colmesneil.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Corsicana.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Dallas.....	.....do.....	7	.....
Denison.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	.....		Several cases.
Direct.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	6	.....
El Paso.....	Feb. 4.....	1	.....
Farmersville.....	.....do.....	25	.....
Fannin County.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 28...	1	1	Do.
Floydada	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	.....
Fort Stockton.....	.....do.....	4	.....
Gainesville.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	8	.....
Galveston	Feb. 10.....	2	.....
Garrett.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	7	.....
Gilmer County.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	2	.....
Grand Saline.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	3	.....
Greenville.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Grimes County	Jan. 1-Apr. 8...	195	3	
Hillboro	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	4	.....
Honey Grove.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	30	.....
Houston	Dec. 31-Jan. 27...	12	.....
Hunt County.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	.....
Index	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	30	.....
Joaquin.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	3	.....
Leesburg.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	2	.....
Malakoff.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	3	.....
Meadow.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	9	.....
Meridian.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Milano	Jan. 17-Jan. 30...	8	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	10	.....
Navarro County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	3	.....
Palestine.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20...	26	.....
Paris	Jan. 17-Jan. 30...	6	.....
Prairie Dell.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	13	.....
Port Sullivan.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Silver Lake	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	4	.....
St. Jo	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	20	.....
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	6	.....
Sealy.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	2	.....
Seguin	Jan. 1-Jan. 30...	3	1	
Smithville	Jan. 11-Jan. 30...	14	.....
Taylor.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	2	.....
Temple	Jan. 11-Feb. 28...	20	1	
Tyler.....	Jan. 11-Jan. 30...	1	.....
Village Mills.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	.....
Washington County.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	.....	2	
Whorton County.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	.....	2	
Weimer.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	1	.....

April 27, 1900

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Wolfe City.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	3	.....
Yoakum.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	7	.....
Total for State.....	.....	399	11	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	886	143	
Utah:				
Salt Lake City	Dec. 1-Apr. 14...	47	.....
Ogden.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	19	1	
Total for State.....	.....	66	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0	0	
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 17...	4	.....
Bath County.....	Mar. 13.....	7	.....
Danville.....	Mar. 21-Mar. 28...	30	.....
Norfolk.....	Jan. 20.....	1	.....
Petersburg	Dec. 1-Dec. 26...	4	.....
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 14...	94	21	
Richmond.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	35	0	
Roanoke	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	44	0	
Total for State.....	.....	219	21	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	1,948	16	
Washington:				
Centralia	Feb. 26.....	150	.....
Pierce County.....	Feb. 7.....	1	.....
Seattle.....	Feb. 15.....	1	0	
Spokane.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 14...	182	2	
Tacoma	Feb. 12-Mar. 31...	27	1	
Walla Walla.....	Feb. 21.....	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	363	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	4	0	
West Virginia:				
Calhoun County	Jan. 31.....	.....		Cases reported.
Fayette County.....	Jan. 26.....	18	.....	Do.
Gilmer County.....	Jan. 31.....	.....		Do.
Harrison County.....	do.....	5	.....	Do.
Lewis County.....	Jan. 31-Mar. 1...	25	.....	Do.
McDowell County.....	Jan. 31.....	1	.....	Do.
Mingo County	do.....	1	.....	Do.
Monongalia County.....	Jan. 26.....	1	.....	Do.
Upshur County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 1...	35	1	Do.
Webster County	Feb. 8.....	10	.....
Total for State .....	.....	95	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0	0	
Wisconsin:				
Douglas County	Apr. 14.....	1	.....
Eau Claire County.....	Mar. 26.....	2	.....
La Crosse County.....	Mar. 21.....	6	.....
Lafayette County.....	Feb. 3.....	1	.....
Lemonweir.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 3...	5	1	
Mauson.....	Jan. 24.....	1	.....
Waushara County	Mar. 26.....	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	17	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	20	2	
Wyoming:				
Cheyenne	Apr. 16.....	5	.....
Morgan County.....	do.....	1	.....
Sweetwater County.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 16...	5	.....
Uintah County.....	Mar. 3.....	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	12	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.....	.....	6	.....
Grand total .....	.....	8,626	440	
Grand total, same period, 1899.....	.....	6,350	315	

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Allentown, Pa.	Mar. 31	25,228	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Apr. 7	25,228	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Apr. 14	25,228	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashtabula, Ohio	Apr. 21	8,338	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurora, Ill.	Apr. 7	19,688	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Apr. 14	19,688	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baltimore, Md.	Apr. 21	434,439	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...
Baton Rouge, La.	Apr. 14	10,478	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binghamton, N. Y.	Apr. 21	35,005	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Boston, Mass.	do	448,477	226	20	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	1
Bristol, R. I.	do	5,478	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brockton, Mass.	Apr. 7	27,294	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Apr. 14	27,294	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge, Mass.	Apr. 21	70,028	30	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Camden, N. J.	do	58,313	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Charleston, S. C.	Apr. 7	a 54,955	b 34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Apr. 14	a 54,955	c 36	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chester, Mass.	do	27,909	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,099,850	558	58	...	...	...	...	9	1	17	4
Do.	Apr. 21	1,099,850	561	52	...	...	...	...	2	6	15	6
Chillicothe, Ohio	Apr. 14	11,288	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Clinton, Mass.	Apr. 21	10,424	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Covington, Ky.	do	37,371	18	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dayton, Ohio	do	61,220	22	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Detroit, Mich.	Apr. 14	205,876	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7
Dubois, Pa.	Apr. 21	6,149	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Apr. 14	9,416	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Elmira, N. Y.	do	29,708	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Evansville, Ind.	do	50,756	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Everett, Mass.	do	11,068	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 21	74,398	47	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	Apr. 14	22,037	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Mass.	Apr. 21	24,651	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Bay, Wis.	Apr. 15	9,069	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenville, S. C.	Apr. 14	8,607	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haverhill, Mass.	Apr. 21	27,412	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Holyoke, Mass.	Apr. 14	35,637	28	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Honolulu, Hawaii	Apr. 7	44,500	23	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Indianapolis, Ind.	do	105,436	60	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Do.	Apr. 14	105,436	70	9	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Jackson, Mich.	do	20,795	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacksonville, Fla.	Apr. 14	20,795	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Jersey City, N. J.	Apr. 15	17,201	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Johnstown, Pa.	Apr. 21	163,003	102	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lawrence, Mass.	Apr. 14	21,805	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon, Pa.	Apr. 21	41,654	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lexington, Ky.	Apr. 14	14,664	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Los Angeles, Cal.	do	21,567	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lowell, Mass.	Apr. 21	50,395	32	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lynchburg, Va.	do	77,696	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKeesport, Pa.	Apr. 17	19,709	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malden, Mass.	Apr. 21	20,741	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Manchester, N. H.	Apr. 14	23,031	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massillon, Ohio	do	44,126	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medford, Mass.	Apr. 21	10,092	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melrose, Mass.	Apr. 17	11,079	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan City, Ind.	Apr. 14	8,519	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milwaukee, Wis.	do	10,776	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	Apr. 7	204,468	82	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Do.	Apr. 14	164,738	37	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Nashville, Tenn.	Apr. 21	184,738	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newark, N. J.	Apr. 14	76,168	52	9	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
New Bedford, Mass.	Apr. 21	181,830	102	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Newburyport, Mass.	Apr. 14	40,733	39	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
New Orleans, La.	do	13,947	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Newton, Mass.	Apr. 21	242,039	133	17	19	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
New York, N. Y.	do	21,370	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Norristown, Pa.	do	19,791	12	1	...	...	...	...	3	18	55	27
North Adams, Mass.	do	16,074	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Omaha, Nebr.	Apr. 14	140,452	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oneonta, N. Y.	Apr. 21	6,272	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 6; colored, 28. c White, 10; colored, 26. d Estimated.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Palmer, Mass.....	Apr. 21	6,520	3								
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,046,964	39	84					14	10	15
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Apr. 14	238,617	12	172					12	2	4
Pittston, Pa.....	Apr. 21	10,302	2								
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267		1							
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	do.....	12,394	17	3					1		2
Portsmouth, Va.....	Apr. 14	13,268	4								
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Mar. 31	22,206	17	2							
Do.....	Apr. 7	22,206	13						1		
Do.....	Apr. 14	22,206	14	1					1		2
Providence, R. I.....	Apr. 21	132,146	81	14							1
Quincy, Mass.....	do.....	31,494	5								2
Reading, Pa.....	Apr. 23	58,661	27	1					1	1	
Rockford, Ill.....	Apr. 14	23,584	11	1							
Salem, Mass.....	do.....	30,801	13								
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	44,843	16								1
San Jose, Cal.....	do.....	18,060	7	1							
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5,864	3	1							
Scranton, Pa.....	do.....	75,215	44							1	W ₆
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	11,979	11								
Somerville, Mass.....	Apr. 21	40,152	21	3					1	1	1
Spokane, Wash.....	Apr. 14	19,922	8	1					1		
Springfield, Mass.....	Apr. 21	44,179	24								
Steelton, Pa.....	do.....	9,250	1								
Tacoma, Wash.....	Apr. 14	36,006	7								
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	18,707	6								
Warren, Ohio.....	Apr. 21	5,973	3								
Washington, D. C.....	Apr. 14	230,392	124	21					2	1	1
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	35,013	18	2					1		
Williamsport, Pa.....	Apr. 21	27,132	2								
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61,431	36	3					1		
Worcester, Mass.....	Apr. 13	84,655	62	4					1	1	1
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Apr. 20	32,033	2							1	
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Apr. 21	33,220	6	1					1		

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 9, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ny.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	35	1		.80		.40
Portland, Me.	39	1		.70		.10
Northfield, Vt.	34	0		.49		.49
Boston, Mass.	41	3		.83		.43
New Haven, Conn.	42	4		.84		.84
Albany, N. Y.	41	1		.56		.56
New York, N. Y.	45	3		.83		.83
Harrisburg, Pa.	45	5		.77		.77
Philadelphia, Pa.	47	3		.70		.70
New Brunswick, N. J.	46	2		.84		.84
Atlantic City, N. J.	43	3		.84		.84
Baltimore, Md.	50	2		.84		.84
Washington, D. C.	50	1		.84		.80
Lynchburg, Va.	54	0		.77		.67
Cape Henry, Va.	51			1.08		
Norfolk, Va.	54	0		.98		.78
Charlotte, N. C.	57		1	.87		.07
Raleigh, N. C.	57		1	.63		.03
Kittyhawk, N. C.	53			1.11		
Hatteras, N. C.	55		1	1.15		.75
Wilmington, N. C.	60		2	.69		.59
Columbia, S. C.	60	0		.69		.49
Charleston, S. C.	62	0		.84		.84
Augusta, Ga.	62		2	.85		.85
Savannah, Ga.	64	0		.84		.84
Jacksonville, Fla.	67		3	.70		
Jupiter, Fla.	70		4	.49		.49
Key West, Fla.	75		5	.26		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	58	0		.97		.77
Tampa, Fla.	70		6	.50		.50
Pensacola, Fla.	64	0		.90		.90
Mobile, Ala.	64		2	1.31		1.21
Montgomery, Ala.	63		1	1.20		.80
Meridian	63	1		1.14		1.04
Vicksburg, Miss.	64	2		1.40		1.10
New Orleans, La.	67		1	1.24		1.24
Shreveport, La.	65	1		1.18		.78
Fort Smith, Ark.	60	2		1.07		
Little Rock, Ark.	61	1		1.03		.13
Palestine, Tex.	65	1		.99	1.21	
Galveston, Tex.	68		2	.63	.57	
San Antonio, Tex.	69		1	.63	3.67	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	69	1		.35	.75	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	60	2		1.33		.23
Nashville, Tenn.	58		2	1.12		.22
Chattanooga, Tenn.	57		1	1.14		.14
Knoxville, Tenn.	56		4	1.19		.89
Lexington, Ky.	52	0		.92		.92
Louisville, Ky.	54	0		1.08		1.08
Indianapolis, Ind.	50	0		.84		.84
Cincinnati, Ohio.	82	0		.70		.70
Columbus, Ohio.	47	1		.70		.70
Parkersburg, W. Va.	51		3	.77		.67
Pittsburg, Pa.	48	0		.63		.53
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	38	0		.49		.49
Rochester, N. Y.	39	1		.56		.46
Buffalo, N. Y.	38		2	.56		.46
Eric, Pa.	40		2	.56		.16
Cleveland, Ohio.	43		1	.51		.31
Sandusky, Ohio.	43	1		.56		.46
Toledo, Ohio.	43	1		.49		.39
Detroit, Mich.	42	2		.49		.29
Lansing, Mich.	40	4		.53		.43
Port Huron, Mich.	38	0		.45		.35
Alpena, Mich.	33	5		.42		.32
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	33	3		.35		.25
Marquette, Mich.	34	6		.42		.12
Escanaba, Mich.	33	5		.49		.49
Green Bay, Wis.	39	3		.49		.49
Grand Haven, Mich.	40	0		.51		.56

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 29, 1900.—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dr. dths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Defic'ney.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	40	6		.63		.63
Chicago, Ill.	43	1		.70		.70
Duluth, Minn.	35	9		.50		.50
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	41	9		.49		.49
La Crosse, Wis.	43	9		.46		.36
Dubuque, Iowa	45	5		.63		.63
Davenport, Iowa	46	4		.58		.58
Des Moines, Iowa	47	7		.52		.52
Keokuk, Iowa	49	5		.64		.64
Hannibal, Mo.	50	4		.56		.56
Springfield, Ill.	50	4		.78		.78
Cairo, Ill.	56	0		.91		.61
St. Louis, Mo.	54	4		.84		.84
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	53	1		.93		.93
Springfield, Mo.	56	2		.80		.30
Kansas City, Mo.	52	6		.60		.60
Topeka, Kans.	52	6		.49		.49
Wichita, Kans.	56	2		.49		.39
Concordia, Kans.	53	3		.42		.42
Lincoln, Nebr.	48	6		.49		.49
Omaha, Nebr.	46	6		.61		.61
Sioux City, Iowa	46	6		.64		.64
Yankton, S. Dak.	43	11		.65		.65
Valentine, Nebr.	45	7		.61		.61
Huron, S. Dak.	43	9		.68		.68
Pierre, S. Dak.	46	10		.40		.40
Moorhead, Minn.	36	12		.46		.46
Bismarck, N. Dak.	37	13		.46		.36
Williston, N. Dak.	38	14		.24		.14
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Helena, Mont.	42	10		.21		.11
Helena, Mont.	42	6		.22		.22
Miles City, Mont.	42	12		.21		.21
Rapid City, S. Dak.	44	6		.45		.15
Spokane, Wash.	46		2	.28	.32	
Walla Walla, Wash.	51		1	.40	.60	
Baker City, Oreg.	42	0		.28		.08
Winnemucca, Nev.	46		6	.21	.09	
Pocatello, Idaho	43		1	.35	.75	
Boise, Idaho	51		3	.28	.42	
Salt Lake City, Utah	47		1	.53	.67	
Lander, Wyo.	39	9		.44	.66	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	39	1		.28	1.92	
North Platte, Nebr.	46	6		.43		.13
Denver, Colo.	45		1	.37	2.33	
Pueblo, Colo.	49		3	.25	3.85	
Dodge City, Kans.	51	5		.29	1.61	
Oklahoma, Okla.	57	5		.61		.21
Amarillo, Tex.	52	2		.14	3.16	
Abilene, Tex.	64	0		.52	1.48	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	45		3	.14	.86	
El Paso, Tex.	63		5	.03		.03
Phoenix, Ariz.	66		8	.07	.73	
Yuma, Ariz.	69		5	.05		.05
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.	48	0		.77	.23	
Tacoma, Wash.	47	1		.84		.16
Astoria, Oreg.	49	0		1.33	.47	
Portland, Oreg.	50		2	.89		.49
Roseburg, Oreg.	51		1	.63	.17	
Eureka, Cal.	49	1		1.17		.97
Redbluff, Cal.	58		2	.57	.03	
Carson City, Nev.	47		7	.21	.29	
Sacramento, Cal.	57		1	.57		.57
San Francisco, Cal.	54	0		.56		.56
Fresno, Cal.	58		4	.40		.10
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	56		2	.56		.36
Los Angeles, Cal.	58	0		.43		.23
San Diego, Cal.	58		2	.21		.01

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 16, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ny.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	38	2	.....	.70	.....	.20
Portland, Me.	42	.....	2	.70	.....	.40
Northfield, Vt.	38	.....	6	.49	.....	.29
Boston, Mass.	44	.....	2	.77	.....	.17
New Haven, Conn.	45	.....	5	.83	.....	.23
Albany, N. Y.	45	.....	5	.56	.....	.26
New York, N. Y.	47	.....	3	.77	.13	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	49	.....	5	.77	.....	.57
Philadelphia, Pa.	49	.....	3	.70	.....	.30
New Brunswick, N. J.	49	.....	5	.84	.....	.14
Atlantic City, N. J.	46	.....	2	.78	.12	.....
Baltimore, Md.	52	.....	6	.81	.....	.21
Washington, D. C.	52	.....	7	.76	.....	.20
Lynchburg, Va.	55	.....	7	.77	.....	.27
Cape Henry, Va.	51	.....	6	1.05	1.15	.....
Norfolk, Va.	55	.....	7	.98	1.62	.....
Charlotte, N. C.	58	.....	4	.80	.....	.10
Raleigh, N. C.	57	.....	5	.71	.89	.....
Kittyhawk, N. C.	55	.....	5	1.05	2.55	.....
Hatteras, N. C.	56	.....	2	1.12	.88	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	61	.....	3	.63	.....	.23
Columbia, S. C.	62	.....	6	.59	.....	.29
Charleston, S. C.	63	.....	1	.82	.....	.32
Augusta, Ga.	63	.....	5	.77	.....	.07
Savannah, Ga.	65	1	.....	.84	.....	.64
Jacksonville, Fla.	68	2	.....	.64	.....	.14
Jupiter, Fla.	72	.....	2	.49	.....	.49
Key West, Fla.	76	.....	0	.28	.....	.28
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	61	.....	5	.85	.65	.....
Tampa, Fla.	71	1	.....	.43	.....	.43
Pensacola, Fla.	67	.....	3	.83	.....	.43
Mobile, Ala.	66	.....	4	1.10	.10	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	65	.....	3	1.12	.38	.....
Meridian, Miss.	66	.....	6	1.05	1.85	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	65	.....	3	1.40	1.90	.....
New Orleans, La.	68	.....	0	1.19	.61	.....
Shreveport, La.	66	.....	4	1.29	.....	.09
Fort Smith, Ark.	63	.....	5	1.20	.....	.40
Little Rock, Ark.	63	.....	7	1.11	.49	.....
Palestine, Tex.	67	.....	3	1.05	.....	.85
Galveston, Tex.	69	.....	5	.67	.....	.67
San Antonio, Tex.	70	.....	6	.68	.....	.68
Corpus Christi, Tex.	72	.....	7	.35	.....	.35
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	61	.....	5	1.29	.51	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	59	.....	7	1.12	.18	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	60	.....	6	1.05	1.05	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.	57	.....	7	1.19	.....	.59
Lexington, Ky.	55	.....	9	.84	.....	.54
Louisville, Ky.	55	.....	11	1.08	.....	.18
Indianapolis, Ind.	52	.....	10	.84	.....	.14
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	.....	10	.76	.....	.36
Columbus, Ohio	50	.....	10	.70	.....	.40
Parkersburg, W. Va.	49	.....	5	.77	.....	.77
Pittsburg, Pa.	50	.....	10	.63	.....	.43
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	41	.....	5	.43	.....	.18
Rochester, N. Y.	42	.....	4	.56	.04	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	41	.....	5	.56	.....	.26
Erie, Pa.	43	.....	5	.56	.....	.56
Cleveland, Ohio.	45	.....	7	.49	.....	.09
Sandusky, Ohio.	45	.....	7	.56	.04	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	46	.....	8	.49	.21	.....
Detroit, Mich.	44	.....	6	.49	.....	.09
Lansing, Mich.	45	.....	7	.56	.....	.16
Port Huron, Mich.	41	.....	7	.43	.....	.15
Alpena, Mich.	36	.....	2	.44	.....	.24
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	36	.....	0	.35	.....	.35
Marquette, Mich.	36	.....	4	.49	.....	.09
Escanaba, Mich.	35	.....	1	.49	.....	.19
Green Bay, Wis.	42	.....	6	.49	.81	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.	43	.....	5	.56	.....	.06

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

April 27, 1900

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 16, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	^a Excess.	^a Defic'nc'y.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	41	.....	3	.65	.....	.15
Chicago, Ill.	45	.....	9	.70	.....	.30
Duluth, Minn.	37	.....	1	.36	.....	.66
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	44	.....	2	.56	.....	.36
La Crosse, Wis.	47	.....	5	.50	.10	.....
Dubuque, Iowa	48	.....	6	.63	.07	.....
Davenport, Iowa	49	.....	7	.63	.27	.....
Des Moines, Iowa	49	.....	5	.61	.79	.....
Keokuk, Iowa	51	.....	7	.74	.....	.14
Hannibal, Mo.	53	.....	7	.56	.....	.06
Springfield, Ill.	52	.....	8	.84	.....	.34
Cairo, Ill.	58	.....	8	.91	.....	.31
St. Louis, Mo.	55	.....	7	.85	.05	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	56	.....	10	1.04	.86	.....
Springfield, Mo.	56	.....	8	.86	.54	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	53	.....	5	.67	1.63	.....
Topeka, Kans.	57	.....	9	.50	.70	.....
Wichita, Kans.	57	.....	5	.49	.71	.....
Concordia, Kans.	56	.....	8	.42	1.58	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.	50	.....	4	.56	.04	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	49	.....	5	.72	.28	.....
Sioux City, Iowa	48	.....	4	.76	.04	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.	45	.....	.....	.70	.40	.....
Valentine, Nebr.	47	.....	5	.67	1.53	.....
Huron, S. Dak.	45	.....	1	.70	.....	.70
Pierre, S. Dak.	47	.....	3	.47	.....	.17
Moorhead, Minn.	40	.....	0	.55	.....	.55
Bismarck, N. Dak.	41	.....	1	.51	.....	.51
Williston, N. Dak.	42	.....	0	.31	.....	.31
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.	43	1	.....	.21	.09	.....
Helena, Mont.	42	.....	0	.28	.12	.....
Miles City, Mont.	46	.....	0	.22	.....	.22
Rapid City, S. Dak.	46	.....	4	.51	.59	.....
Spokane, Wash.	46	4	.....	.32	.....	.12
Walla Walla, Wash.	51	1	.....	.35	1.65	.....
Baker City, Oreg.	42	2	.....	.28	.42	.....
Winnebemucca, Nev.	45	.....	3	.21	.....	.21
Pocatello, Idaho	47	.....	5	.35	.05	.....
Boise, Idaho	48	.....	0	.24	.36	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah	48	.....	4	.56	.14	.....
Lander, Wyo.	41	.....	9	.52	.68	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	40	.....	8	.28	1.62	.....
North Platte, Nebr.	47	.....	3	.52	.58	.....
Denver, Colo.	46	.....	12	.44	2.66	.....
Pueblo, Colo.	51	.....	11	.32	2.08	.....
Dodge City, Kans.	53	.....	7	.35	1.25	.....
Oklahoma City	59	.....	5	.54	.36	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	55	.....	7	.18	.22	.....
Abilene, Tex.	66	.....	10	.62	.....	.32
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	45	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....
El Paso, Tex.	63	.....	7	.00	.00	.....
Phoenix, Ariz.	67	.....	5	.07	.....	107
Yuma, Ariz.	70	.....	6	.00	.00	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.	49	3	.....	.77	.....	.67
Tacoma, Wash.	48	2	.....	.84	.....	.54
Astoria, Oreg.	46	6	.....	1.32	.....	.22
Portland, Oreg.	50	2	.....	.80	.....	.10
Roseburg, Oreg.	49	9	.....	.63	.47	.....
Eureka, Cal.	50	2	.....	.96	1.34	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.	57	.....	3	.62	.....	.02
Carson City, Nev.	48	.....	6	.21	.....	.21
Sacramento, Cal.	57	.....	1	.56	.....	.06
San Francisco, Cal.	54	.....	0	.49	.....	.09
Fresno, Cal.	60	.....	2	.33	.....	.33
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	56	.....	2	.49	.....	.29
Los Angeles, Cal.	58	.....	0	.32	.....	.32
San Diego, Cal.	58	.....	2	.21	.....	.21

^a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

ARGENTINA.

Plague in Buenos Ayres officially reported.

BUENOS AYRES, March 12, 1900.

SIR: In connection with the legation Nos. 768 and 769, of January 29 and February 3 last, respectively, I have the honor to append on the overleaf copy of my telegram announcing that the bubonic plague had now made its appearance in Buenos Ayres.

In the present instance I did not await the official declaration before telegraphing, as the information which the legation received from reliable private sources appeared to me sufficiently convincing of the existence of the plague in this city. The correctness thereof is now borne out by the official statements reported in the daily papers of yesterday and to-day, excerpts from which, with translations, I beg to inclose.

It will be seen therefrom that it is officially conceded that as early as January 13 last, the bubonic plague had made its appearance in this city, though until very recently its existence here was positively denied by the health authorities.

The department of hygiene and the municipality of the city are taking every precautionary measure to prevent the spread of the disease, and, if possible, to stamp it out.

A thorough inspection service has been established, many tenement houses have been condemned as uninhabitable, infected houses and their plague-stricken inhabitants are isolated, and 20 cents, paper (8 cents, gold), has been offered by the municipality for the killing of each rat, this rodent being one of the chief media of propagation of the disease. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the spread of this malady may be checked, although its appearance in several parts of the city simultaneously, and even in better portions thereof, will, I fear, make it extremely difficult to effect such a desirable result.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM P. LORD.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translated from *La Nación*, March 11, 1900.]

The public health.—Hygienic regulations to be supreme.—Sanitary state of the capital.—Fresh cases.—Prophylactic measures.

Yesterday in the offices of the president of the Republic the previously announced meeting took place for the purpose of combining the action of the sanitary authorities of the capital, in anticipation of the possible spread of the prevailing malady.

The meeting was attended Dr. Quirno Costa, the acting president, Dr. Yofre, the minister of the interior, Mr. Bullrich, the mayor of the city, Dr. Malbran, the president of the national department of hygiene, and Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau, who accompanied the mayor.

The object of the conference being explained by Dr. Quirno Costa, each one gave his opinion concerning the action the executive power proposes to take.

The mayor, through his counsel Dr. Bidau, made some observations, but accepted the resolution of the executive power.

April 27, 1900

As a result of the conference, the following decree was dictated :

BUENOS AYRES, March 10, 1900.

Whereas, in the exceptional case of a possible invasion of an exotic plague into the territory of the municipality of the capital, and in the face of several suspected cases having occurred therein, it is found that the powers granted by the organic municipal law to the local authorities are not sufficient to prevent the diffusion of such disease, and which may endanger the public health and moreover affect the interior and exterior commerce of the country, and

Whereas, in order that the sanitary action shall be efficacious, and that the measures which the circumstances may exact can be adopted without risk of conflicts of jurisdiction that may hamper or delay them, it is indispensable that the elements of prophylaxis and hygiene, with which it is proposed to protect the capital against an epidemic, should be under a sole direction, and

Whereas, experience has demonstrated that the national department of hygiene, depending directly on the executive power of the nation and vested with the functions granted it under the law and regulations creating it, can satisfactorily discharge all the extraordinary necessities of the public health at any point of the national territory where its intervention should be required, the vice-president in charge of the executive power, bearing further in mind that which is provided by article 86, paragraph 3 of the Federal constitution, decrees :

Article 1. The national department of hygiene will take over and assume from this date the direction of all that which refers to the hygiene of the municipality of the Federal capital, dictating the prophylactic measures it may deem necessary, which shall be executed through the mayor of the capital or the employees proper of the department of hygiene as the case may be.

Art. 2. Pursuant to the previous article, this decree shall be communicated to the mayor, with a view that the necessary resolutions be adopted in order that all the offices and municipal authorities shall recognize the national department of hygiene as superior director for the sanitary protection of the capital.

Art. 3. The provision of the previous article shall not be construed as limiting the powers of the Municipal Emergency Hospital, so far as it concerns the ordinary duties and functions of that institution, as well as the execution and supervision of the municipal orders that affect them.

Art. 4. All the expenses that may arise in consequence of the extraordinary measures that the national department of hygiene may adopt shall be borne by the nation.

Art. 5. Communicate, etc.

QUIRNO COSTA.
FELIPE YOFRE.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Translated from *La Prensa*, March 12, 1900.]

The suspected cases, from January 13 until the present date.—Sanitary statistics.

According to the official reports submitted by the Emergency Hospital to the director of the national department of hygiene, we have been able to obtain the following data respecting the prevailing disease :

The first case, which happened in No. 230 Centro America street, occurred on January 13, that is to say, thirteen days before the bubonic plague was officially declared to exist in Rosario. The total number of cases occurring since that date until yesterday were 46, of which 16 died in the house of isolation. There remain, in consequence, under treatment 30 patients, 4 of whom are seriously ill.

Here are the names and ages of the deceased : Amadeo Fabre, 13 years old ; Sebastian Casiniere, 35 years ; Salvador Angelieri, 45 years ; Rodolfo Tinedo, 23 years ; José Merle, 27 years ; Sabino del Pino, 27 years ; Julio Casatti, 45 years ; Aurelio J. Marchesse, 4 years ; Eduardo Rossi, 21 years ; Miguel Tortora, 59 years ; Enriqueta Sabone, 8 years ; José Sojo ; Pedro Ramirez, 16 years ; Felisa M. de Maello, 40 years ; Santiago Domeniquetti, 33 years ; and the one taken sick in Labarden and Caseros street. Total, 16.

It was not possible to find out whence some of the persons taken sick had come. It is known, however, that 6 of them were laborers of the Etcheto Mill, 3 from the No. 5 warehouse of the Western Railroad, 3 from the Solis Mill, and 5 from the mill on Castelli street, owned by Mr. Bancalari. Among the sick that are under treatment at the house of isolation is one who came from Chivilcoy and was employed in hauling grain from the city of Rosario. The mortality, in proportion to the number of sick, amounts to 36 per cent.

AUSTRALIA.

*Plague in Sydney.*SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, *March 15, 1900.*

SIR: I would respectfully inform you that the universally dreaded disease, the bubonic plague, has appeared in the city of Sydney, New South Wales.

While I have concluded that the certainty that the news regarding so important a matter would reach the Department and our whole country by ordinary cable, would excuse me from going to the expense of following out instructions as per paragraph 379, yet I assume that some more detailed knowledge may be appreciated by your Department, so I forward this for your information.

I am informed that there never was before a case of bubonic plague in New South Wales, in Australia, or in Australasia, though in 1894, during its visitation at Hongkong, there was some uneasiness here, and considerable inquiry as to methods of its treatment. On December 23 last a press message was received notifying the public of the presence of the plague in Noumea, the capital of the French colony on the island of New Caledonia, situated in latitude 20° south and longitude 165° east, and 1,050 miles from Sydney. As Noumea is in the tropics, a convict settlement, with mixed population, and very defective sanitation, there was little surprise at the outbreak, but its nearness to and frequent communication with this city—a regular line of steamers making semimonthly trips—the news created considerable alarm among the people within the metropolitan area. At once, though quietly, measures were inaugurated for the prevention of the invasion of the disease. I know of no finer quarantine station anywhere than Sydney has, and her quarantine regulations are very good, with competent officials in charge, so there seemed little danger of the introduction of the disease from Noumea.

The progress of the epidemic in New Caledonia was not rapid. During the week ended December 31 there were 12 cases and 7 deaths. The next week there were 9 cases and 5 deaths; the next 7 cases and 6 deaths, and the next 6 cases with 3 deaths.

On January 15 it was reported that 2 cases of plague had occurred at Adelaide, South Australia. This caused some uneasiness in Sydney, for Adelaide is a clean, healthful city, situated nearly 4,000 miles from the nearest plague-infected port with which it has direct communication. But these cases of supposed plague seemed to be of so uncertain a character and the evidence so broken and unreliable that I think even now there are many doubts about the cases being true plague.

On January 20 Dr. Gillies, in the course of his regular practice, found a case in this city which excited his suspicion, but, having had no clinical experience with plague, he was uncertain as to its true nature. A special physician from the health department visited the patient and almost at once pronounced it a case of true bubonic plague. A careful bacteriological examination was begun and a series of experiments carefully made. By a process familiar to the physician only, the plague bacilli became very apparent. Experiments were made by injecting some of the prepared serum into a mouse, and from this the inoculation of another mouse, until the results showed positively the bubonic plague bacillus. The local conditions of the first case in Sydney were not of the nature that can so often be truly said, "the conditions invited the

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disease," though an investigation showed the sewerage to be seriously defective.

While Sydney has a population of about 425,000, with over 100 miles of water front within the metropolitan area, with miles of wharves and over 6,000 entries and departures of vessels annually, there are no slums, as we understand the word, in the city. As compared with most of American or European cities, there are no dark, damp, or dirty quarters. The population is so purely British that there are no foreign quarters, no Asiatic quarters, and no pest-breeding quarters in the city. With no particular point inviting to a fell disease, the attacks have been not in any suspicious quarters, but very erratic in their visitations. However, Sydney has one scar on her reputation for cleanliness, and that is a garbage dump, in a rather out-of-the-way place, called Moore Park. This garbage dump pollutes the air for a long distance, while it is a paradise for rats, and a tempting rendezvous for the rag-picker. It is believed that at least 2 persons may have become infected from contact with this foul spot.

The first person contracting the plague recovered, and before February 21, last, the port was declared clean. On February 22, Captain Dudley, a sailmaker, was stricken with the plague. About this time it was discovered that the rats were dying in unusual numbers, and it was found that the patient had been handling, with a view of disposing of, these rats. Since the case of Captain Dudley, there has been considerable anxiety, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic. As the press in Australia is rather conservative, as the authorities have been rather quiet in their work, and as there is little of the sensational in the nature of the people, there has been really no alarm in the city, and there probably will not be. There have passed fifty-two days since the first case occurred in Sydney, during which time there has been a total of 13 cases of plague, 6 of whom have died, 1 of whom has fully recovered, and the others are in various degrees of doubtful conditions.

The latest weekly bulletin, issued to the foreign representatives, is as follows:

Bubonic plague in Sydney.—Weekly bulletin.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,

New South Wales, Sydney, March 10, 1900.

Week ended March 10, 1900, at noon: Patients in isolation remaining from week ended March 3, 2; admitted during week, 4; died during week (1 at Sydney Hospital), 3; remaining at quarantine March 10, 4.

C. A. SIMMS, Secretary.

Every precaution is now being taken to stamp out the disease in the city and to prevent its spread. There has been a house-to-house inspection throughout the metropolitan area ordered, the houses, wharves, and sewers are being examined and cleaned, and a rigid quarantine is being enforced, while a bounty is being paid on rats' scalps. While the Venice Convention prescribed a ten days' quarantine, owing to the practice of France with some of her colonies, twelve days have been adopted in Australasia as the proper period for this peculiar disease.

There is likely to be some inconvenience to travelers and shippers between the Australian ports, but beyond this there are reasons to hope little damage will result from this unfortunate invasion. As an illustration of this, the steamer by which this comes, the *Moana*, sailing to-morrow to San Francisco, will not be permitted to enter Auckland,

New Zealand, as the run between this and that port is but four days. I am informed that New Zealand will demand fourteen days' quarantine, and if she insists upon this and the other colonies follow the rather extraordinary example, trade and travel between the colonial ports will likely be paralyzed until the plague is utterly stamped out.

The records of the bill of health for the *Moana*, bringing this, after marking every other feature of the required conditions as good, the following is recorded :

Memorandum board of health, week ended March 10, 1900—Bubonic plague in Sydney.—Isolation from previous week, 2; admitted during week, 4; deaths, 3; remaining in quarantine March 10, 1900, 4. The cases of plague have appeared in different quarters of the city, but the city as a whole is clean, the locality is naturally very healthful and every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. There now seems to be very little danger of an epidemic.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. BELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

Births and deaths at Bahia during November, 1899.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, March 24, 1900.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the vital statistics of Bahia for the month of November, 1899.

This statement is compiled in this office from the monthly report of the bureau of hygiene as published in to day's issue of the official paper.

Respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of Bahia for month of November, 1899.

Maximum temperature.....	31° C.
Minimum temperature.....	23° C.
Average temperature.....	27.58° C.
Average relative humidity.....	87.31° C.
Rainfall.....	38 mm.
Rainy days.....	4
Prevailing winds.....	N., NE., NW.
Cases of infectious diseases—	
Yellow fever : (a)	
Male	1
Female	1
Treated in residence	2
Died	0
Smallpox :	
Male.....	0
Female	1
Nationality, Brazilian.....	1
Race, white	1
Had never been vaccinated.....	1
Treated in hospital.....	1
Died	1
Lepers in hospital close of last month.....	17
Male	13
Female	4
Entered during month.....	0
Left during month.....	0
Died during month.....	0

^a Period of acclimatization, 1 of three years, other unknown. Nationality, both Brazilians; race, 1 white, other mixed.

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Vital statistics for Bahia for month of November, 1899.—Continued.

Births, alive—(a)	
Male	17
Female	24
Legitimate	27
Illegitimate	14
Births, stillborn—	
Male	12
Female	6
Marriages	14
Deaths—	
Male	195
Female	139
Nationality—	
African	10
Brazilian	316
German	1
Italian	1
Portuguese	3
Spanish	3
Cause of death—	
Beriberi	4
Enteric fever	3
Smallpox	1
Typhus fever	0
Yellow fever	0
Asthma	2
Bright's disease	6
Bronchitis	13
Carcinoma	5
Cerebral hemorrhage and congestion	12
Diabetis	2
Diarrhea and dysentery	44
Diseases of circulatory system	36
Elephantiasis	0
Influenza	0
Malarial fevers	20
Meningitis	5
Nephritis	10
Pneumonia	5
Syphilis	0
Tetanus	3
Tetanus neonatorum	3
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	63
Other causes	127
Died in hospital	86

Six deaths from plague in Rio de Janeiro.

[Telegram.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, April 20, 1900.

There have been 6 cases of plague in Rio de Janeiro; fatal. Three imported from Oporto April 4. State health authorities have not decided yet officially. Do not think there will be any further spread.

HABELBURG,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

^aVery incomplete.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BRITISH HONDURAS, April 13, 1900.

SIR: I have made a somewhat general but hurried inspection of this city, and have been greatly pleased with the strict attention paid to the cleanliness of streets and premises. I called on the registrar-general yesterday; he met me most cordially and offers every facility for acquiring information. I shall receive from him weekly reports of deaths in the city, and monthly colonial reports. The inclosed is the official report for the week just ended. I have this a. m. inspected the steamship *S. Oten*, bound for New Orleans; crew and officers, 34; laborers, 17; passengers, with 9 pieces of baggage, were taken aboard here; 8 passengers in transit from lower coast.

Respectfully,

N. K. VANCE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 6th instant to date.

BELIZE, April 12, 1900.

Certified by medical practitioner:

Carcinoma uteri	1
Cardiac syncope	1
Infantile fits	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1
Tetanus	1
Certified by district commissioner or police.....	0
Certified by coroner.....	0
Uncertified.....	0
Total.....	5

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, April 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this port on April 5. The several steamship lines have been notified that the rules prescribed by the Marine-Hospital Service would be enforced from the date of my arrival here. I have received from the United States consular agent the property left in his charge, and have made arrangement for the disinfection of baggage, the United Fruit Company having placed at my disposal a suitable building for that purpose.

I find the health and sanitary conditions of this port good, and reliable local practitioners assure me that no contagious or infectious diseases have been observed here during the past six months; malarial fever, of course, is always more or less prevalent.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. MOHR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

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COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, April 10, 1900.

SIR: I arrived at Port Limon on the morning of April 9. Your letters (F. L. G.) March 30, 1900, circular letter (R. H. B.) of September 12, 1898, also circular letter (W. C. B.) of November 13, 1899, copy of circular letter (J. W. B., L.) of March 27, 1900, and also of letter (J. W. B., L.) of March 29, 1900, received, and all of your instructions have been carried out. Your cablegram of the date of April 9 to United States consul at this port in reference to yellow fever at San Salvador received. I will keep a close lookout.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of yellow fever at Limon.

[Telegram.]

LIMON, COSTA RICA, April 20, 1900.

One yellow fever April 20; necropsy confirms. Will telegraph if matters grow worse.

THOMAS.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, April 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended April 14, 16 deaths have occurred in this city, 3 from malaria, 2 from tuberculosis, 4 from arterio sclerosis. Civil hospital, 3 deaths. No contagious diseases reported in this vicinity. Death rate for the week 20.86.

During the week 4 foreign vessels have been inspected at this port and 11 bills of health have been issued to foreign vessels.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 6 deaths in the city of Trinidad for the week ended April 14. No contagious diseases reported in that vicinity. Health of port good. Inspected 1 foreign vessel during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths, no contagious diseases in that vicinity. Health of port good. Inspected 1 foreign vessel during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, April 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the mortuary statistics for the week ended April 14, 1900.

There are but 2 cases of yellow fever on the report of the 11th, 1 of

whom is probably discharged by now. There has been so far no development on the water. There is less shipping than usual for this time of year for the United States in the harbor, and no great deal of this is going south.

A very large number of Americans left the island this week, the boats being loaded to their utmost capacity.

The inspection and disinfection of baggage this week has been very heavy, but it worked smoothly and practically without complaint.

We have been successful in our request to obtain the statistics of yellow fever cases for the last ten years from the quintas in the city. This data will be of incalculable benefit to us in determining the immunity of Spaniards who apply for immunity certificates.

Continuing the history of the yellow fever case mentioned in my report in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of April 6, 1900, I would say that the wife of this man applied at this office for passage on the Ward Line for New York. This we declined to permit as she had not passed a sufficient time to cover the period of incubation from last exposure to the premises where her husband died. On Saturday night about 9 o'clock (she would have left Saturday at 4 o'clock) she developed yellow fever here in Havana.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortuary report for the week ended April 14, 1900.

	Deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	19
Enteritis.....	9
Pneumonia.....	5
Paludal fever.....	4
Pernicious fever	2
La grippe.....	7
Diphtheria.....	1
Total from all causes.....	99
For outdoor department—	
Examined.....	348
Vaccinated	35
Alien steerage passengers entered	265
Vessels inspected and cleared.....	26
Vessels inspected and entered	8
Vessels disinfected	5

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, April 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended April 7, 1900:

Matanzas.—Fifteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 17.36 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 7; enteritis, 2; la grippe, 1; malaria, 1; other causes, 4. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Five foreign vessels and 1 coasting vessel arrived during the week; 2 of these were inspected and passed, 3 passed without inspection, and 1 (steamship *Hermann*), was disinfected and passed. Six bills of health were issued

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to foreign vessels. Thirty-two health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Twenty-six bundles of bedding and clothing were disinfected belonging to the steamship *Hermann*, and 14 pieces of baggage of persons leaving the island were inspected and passed. The general sanitary condition of the city and harbor is excellent—the weather has been rather warm with some light rains.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 15 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; meningitis, 2; mitral insufficiency, 2; enteritis, 1; atresia, 1; other causes, 5. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Seventeen vessels were inspected on arrival; 9 of these were foreign vessels and 8 coasting vessels. Ten bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 8 vessels were inspected on arrival; 6 of these were foreign vessels and 2 coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 12 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 2 deaths occurred at Caibarien during the week, 1 from mitral insufficiency and 1 from asphyxia. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Twelve vessels were inspected on arriving; 2 of these were foreign vessels and 10 were coasting vessels. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 10 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. The sanitary condition of Caibarien is excellent.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the quarantine rules to be observed for the present at this port and supports under my command.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Quarantine rules.

MANTANZAS, CUBA, April 5, 1900.

1. The following vessels will be required to fly the quarantine flag when entering the harbor:

- (a) All vessels from foreign ports (not including United States or Porto Rican ports).
- (b) All vessels from infected ports.
- (c) All vessels having had sickness during the voyage or with sickness aboard at the time of entering.

2. Vessels flying the quarantine flag will permit no one aboard or have any communication with anyone, or with the shore or with other vessels in harbor, until free pratique is granted by the quarantine officer.

3. Every case of sickness occurring on board any vessel in the harbor shall at once be reported by the master to the quarantine officer.

4. Vessels leaving for the United States or Porto Rican ports must observe the following rules:

- (a) No used bedding, second-hand clothing, or upholstered furniture will be allowed shipment without disinfection, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the quarantine officer that these articles have not been exposed to infection.
- (b) No clothing or dunnage which has, presumably, been exposed to infection shall be allowed aboard without disinfection.
- (c) No ballast shall be taken by any vessel bound for southern ports, except of the kind specified by the quarantine officer.
- (d) Vessels intending to load bones, glue stock, and similar articles must notify the quarantine officer of the fact and be subject to inspection.

5. Passengers leaving this port for ports in the United States or Porto Rico must obtain a health certificate from the quarantine officer before going aboard the vessel.
 ¶ 6. Seamen shipping on vessels bound for the United States or Porto Rico must comply with the same rules as passengers.
 ¶ 7. The baggage of passengers and the dunnage of seamen shipped at this port bound for United States or Porto Rican ports must be inspected and labeled before being permitted aboard the vessel.

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Report from Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, April 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended April 7, 1900:

During the week 7 vessels have arrived and 7 bills of health have been issued at this port. No death has occurred in the week.

Puerto Padre.—Nine arrivals and 8 bills of health. No death occurred.

Gibara.—Seven vessels arrived and 6 bills of health issued. Deaths, 2. Sanitary conditions good.

No quarantinable disease has occurred during this week at any point of the district. Dr. Ariza will correspond with some responsible physician at Puerto Principe in reference to the health conditions there.

Respectfully,
 OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanomo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended March 31, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 24 deaths in the civil population, the same as the preceding period. The following were the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 2; malarial fevers, 3; intestinal diseases, 4; heart disease, 2; kidney disease, 2; other causes, 8; total, 24. Population, 43,000; mortality, 29. No smallpox or yellow fever reported; chicken pox is still reported from time to time, 3 cases being reported for this period.

The German steamship *Schleswig* from Cartagena, Colombia, arrived March 28, 1900, and was permitted to discharge cargo in quarantine and then proceed to sea for mechanical cleaning. This procedure will be applied to all vessels coming from clean ports in South and Central America.

Twenty-four certificates were issued to passengers bound for the States; 37 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 9 pieces disinfected and passed.

Quite a serious accident occurred on Sunday evening while disinfecting some baggage for the steamship *City of Washington*. Steam was escaping from one end of the cylinder and 2 men were screwing the the patent door tighter, when the cam became loosened and carried the eccentric past the center, permitting the door to blow out. Fortunately there was but 5 pounds pressure on the chamber, else the men would have been killed; as it was both were rendered unconscious and had

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cuts and bruises enough to keep them in bed for a week. Neither received any permanent injury.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 6 deaths for this period as follows: Gangrene of lung, 1; enteritis, 2; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 2; total, 6. No smallpox or yellow fever reported.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 16 deaths for this period as follows: Malarial fever, 4; tuberculosis, 4; pleurisy, 1; other causes, 7; total, 16. Five cases of measles were reported, but no smallpox or yellow fever.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended April 7, 1900:

Santiago.—During this period there were 19 deaths reported, a decrease of 6 from the preceding week. The following were the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 1; tetanus, 1; malarial fevers, 4; pneumonia, 4; kidney disease, 2; heart disease, 3; other causes, 4; total, 19. Population, 43,000; mortality, 22.9. Several cases of chicken pox were reported, but no other contagious diseases.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 8 deaths for the period, the principal causes being as follows: Enteritis, 1; pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1; malaria, 1; athrepsia, 1; other causes, 3; total, 8. No yellow fever or smallpox reported.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin, reports 10 deaths for this period as follows: Tetanus, 1; intestinal diseases, 2; tuberculosis, 1; heart disease, 2; malarial fevers, 3; pneumonia, 1; total, 10. Three cases of chicken pox are reported at Caimanera, the port of Guantanamo.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool—Smallpox on the steamship New England.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, April 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool during the week ended April 7, 1900:

Thirty cases of smallpox with 1 death and 1 case of typhus fever are reported; otherwise the health of the port remains good. Fourteen vessels cleared for United States ports during the week. Twenty-one hundred and seventy two emigrants were inspected and passed. Two cases presenting symptoms of favus were shipped, and 1 case of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis was refused shipment. One hundred and twenty packages, the effects of 112 Russian emigrants, were disinfected and labeled.

In connection with the subject of emigrant traffic at this port, I

quote the following board of trade statistics for the quarter ended March 31, 1900: Number of emigrants shipped at Liverpool for the United States, 14,187; for British North America, 6,215; for Australasia, 122; for all other places, 1,099.

I subjoin the following additional data in regard to the steamship *New England*, mentioned in my last report as having arrived here from Naples on March 28 with smallpox aboard. The larger number of cases of smallpox at the lazaretto here is accounted for by the cases removed from this vessel at her arrival and developed since among the suspects held. One case also has appeared in the person of a member of the crew who was not detained. He has since been removed to the lazaretto. I visited the *New England* during the process of disinfection, and, in my opinion, the work was done in an effective manner. No special appliances for disinfection are in use here. Preliminary disinfection was done by burning sulphur in all passenger and cargo spaces. All textile fabrics were removed and either steamed or destroyed. All passenger and cargo spaces were washed down with a strong solution of carbolic acid, and the spaces where sickness occurred were repainted.

I have recommended that prior to embarkation on the 12th instant the crew and passengers be vaccinated, and this will be done, as far as possible, the late arrivals being vaccinated as soon as the vessel gets to sea. Under these conditions, I shall feel justified in granting the vessel a clean bill of health.

The situation in regard to freight from suspected or infected localities remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, April 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected and passed at this port during the week ended April 7, 1900:

April 4, steamship *Lahn*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 1 steerage, 2 second, and 20 first cabin passengers and 1 large piece and 2 small pieces of luggage.

Friday, April 6, steamship *Columbia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 11 first cabin passengers.

Saturday, April 7, steamship *New York*, of the American Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 522 steerage, 114 second cabin, 57 first-cabin passengers and 189 large and 493 small pieces of luggage. For this ship I disinfected 6 large pieces of luggage.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

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FRANCE.

Report from Havre.

HAVRE, FRANCE, April 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on March 31 the steamship *L'Aquitaine* sailed from this port with 730 steerage passengers, about one-third of whom remained over at Havre from the week before. The baggage of those waiting here was inspected or disinfected Friday afternoon and the passengers were reinspected and passed on board at 5 a. m. Saturday. Then the trains arrived with over 1,200 more emigrants. These were all vaccinated and inspected and the better class passed on board, up to the capacity of the steamer. All coming from or via Marseilles, including Turks, Armenians, etc., were held over.

On Tuesday, April 3, the Companie Generale Transatlantique sent a supplementary steamer, the *Saint Germain*, to New York to carry the excess of emigrants. This vessel has been lately in the South American trade, and was fitted up to carry comfortably over 700 passengers, all class quarters being used. However, many of the emigrants refused to go by this boat, and she sailed with but 562 passengers. The baggage for this vessel was inspected or disinfected on Monday afternoon, and the passengers were inspected twice, once when they arrived at Havre and again before sailing.

I have the honor to state regarding the health of this port that it can no longer be doubted that there is a certain amount of smallpox here. Rumors to that effect have been current for several days, and the mayor has issued a notice urging all people to be vaccinated. The sanitary authorities claim this is only a precautionary measure on account of the large number of people that will pass through here during the exposition, and because there are a few cases of varioloid in the city. To strike an average between the various opinions one gets, I should say there are probably 10 cases of smallpox at present in Havre.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, March 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions at this port for the week ended March 31, 1900: Only 1 vessel, the French liner *Neustria*, of the Cyprien Faber Line, cleared from this port during the week bound for the United States. There have been no other transactions worthy of mention during the week.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Bremen.

BREMEN, GERMANY, April 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week bills of health were issued to 3 vessels carrying together 1,759 emigrants. This

is a considerable decrease in the number embarking from this port, due no doubt largely to the approach of the Easter season. There were 8 detentions for the following causes: Fever (unknown cause), 4; trachoma, 1, and conjunctivitis (severe), 3. The health report for Bremen during the past week shows 2 cases of scarlet fever and 3 of enteric fever. This locality continues free from quarantinable diseases.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Method of killing rats at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, April 7, 1900.

SIR: As directed in Bureau letter (McE., R. M. W.) of the 6th ultimo, I have the honor to report upon the methods used in Hamburg for the killing of rats on shipboard and elsewhere in anticipation of possible danger from the bubonic plague. I regret that I have not been able to make an appointment to see the processes actually applied on shipboard but I have got quite a clear account of the methods from the port physician, Dr. B. Nocht.

It is much easier to destroy rats aboard ship, where they can not escape, than on shore, and this is systematically carried out. To every vessel which enters the harbor a notice is given containing the regulations with reference to this subject (Exhibits A and B), the form of notice (B) given to vessels detained for some reason at quarantine being slightly different from that (A) given to vessels which pass immediately into port. None of the work is done at quarantine, however, but always after the vessel has arrived in the harbor, and it is not completed until the cargo is discharged.

Vessels from foreign ports outside of Europe are required to go through the process at each arrival, vessels running to other European ports once in three months, and vessels plying on the river Elbe once a month. Vessels of the Hamburg-American Line, which make frequent quick trips between United States ports and Hamburg, are required to expose rat poison at each arrival, but are not required to undergo the sulphur fumigation every time. They inform the port physician of the measures used each time, and fumigate the holds as often as he prescribes.

The method is comparatively simple and consists of two parts, the exposing of poison in the cabins and other small compartments of the vessel and the fumigation of the hold with sulphur dioxide mixed with a small proportion of carbon dioxide. The theory of the use of carbon dioxide mixed with the sulphur fumes is that it makes the gas more diffusible. The trade of professional ratkiller, or Kammerjäger (closet hunter), exists here and a number of these people are instructed by the port physician as to the requirements of the work aboard ship. They lay the poison in the cabins and other parts as soon as the vessel arrives. They keep the exact formulas of their poisons secret and change them occasionally, but the articles used are supposed to be strychnine, arsenic and phosphorus mixed with sausage or meal or bread in small cakes.

The fumigation is done after cargo is discharged, and, while the ship has to furnish the materials and apparatus, getting them from dealers in the city, the process is superintended by the harbor police. Usually sulphur and charcoal are burned in iron pots placed in the lower parts

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of the hold, the proportions being 20 kilograms of charcoal and 10 of sulphur to every 1,000 cubic meters of space. Sometimes pepper is added, but I understand that this is only an idea of some shipmasters. The hold is left closed ten hours. In case a vessel needs to complete the process more quickly, the master is allowed to use a French proprietary preparation called pictolin, which consists in the main of sulphur dioxide mixed with 3 or 4 per cent of carbon dioxide and liquefied under pressure. An apparatus is furnished with the pictolin, and the gas is led through a rubber tube to the bottom of the hold, where it escapes through an attachment having perforations which send it in different directions. The amount of pictolin used is 20 kilograms to each 1,000 cubic meters of space and the hold is kept closed two hours.

All rats killed are required to be delivered to the harbor police. I am informed that the results obtained aboard ship are so good, that after two fumigations of vessels coming regularly to this port, at the third treatment often no rats at all are found.

There are much greater difficulties attending the destruction of rats on shore on account of the difficulty which everyone who has tried must have experienced in inducing the rats to stay in one tight place to be killed, and I understand that although a scheme was formed for requiring the destruction of rats so far as possible in warehouses, slaughterhouses, and sewers, it has not been systematically carried out, the danger and fear of plague having diminished here within the last few months. Fumigation of buildings to kill rats which can escape through holes and burrows is of little use. The plans have been to catch them in traps, or with cats and dogs or to kill them by means of poison. The objections to exposing poison are that other animals such as cats and dogs (and on the water front of the Alster River and lake the swans) may be killed, or that food stuffs in warehouses and slaughterhouses may become contaminated.

Since the destruction of rats was regularly begun about 7,000 have been delivered to the police, the chief part having come from vessels. A premium of 5 pfenning (a little more than a cent) was offered in January for each dead rat delivered but this was only continued about a month for fear that some persons might be led to breed rats as an industry.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

EXHIBIT A.

To the captain of the ship _____, Herr _____:

In accordance with paragraph 22 of the harbor regulations, you are summoned herewith in the interest of the public health to expose rat poison on your vessel as soon as possible—preferably through a professional ratkiller—and to have the vessel fumigated with sulphur after cargo is discharged. In doing this you are to conform to the provisions of paragraph 11 of the harbor regulations.

The dead rats are to be delivered over to the nearest harbor police station.

Infractions will be punished in accordance with paragraph 26 of the harbor regulations.

PARAGRAPH 11, HARBOR REGULATIONS.

The fumigation of ships for the purpose of banishing rats and other vermin may only be undertaken by day and after the receipt of the written permission of the chief harbor master, under the supervision of the harbor police.

PARAGRAPH 26.

Infractions of the provisions of this regulation are punished in accordance with paragraph 38 of the harbor law, by a fine not exceeding 150 marks or in case of inability to pay by imprisonment not to exceed six weeks, provided a severer punishment is not inflicted by the general ordinances.

The PORT PHYSICIAN, I. U.

HAMBURG, ——————

REMARKS.—On vessels plying regularly between Hamburg and other European ports the destruction of rats is to be repeated at least every three months, but on all other vessels after each voyage.

EXHIBIT B.

Besides any other measures which the port physician may still prescribe in Hamburg a professional ratkiller will come on board by order of the port physician after the arrival of the vessel at Hamburg in order to expose rat poison in suitable places on board. The captain and crew are charged not to put any hindrance in the way of this person but to assist him in his work in every way possible. No fees are charged for the work of the ratkiller.

As soon as the vessel has been unloaded the holds are to be fumigated with sulphur in order to kill the rats still remaining alive. This fumigation will be superintended by the harbor police, wherefore notice should be given to those authorities immediately upon the unloading of the vessel. The approval of the chief harbor master is also to be obtained with reference to the place of docking the vessel.

The dead rats are to be delivered over to the nearest harbor police station.

PARAGRAPH 11, HARBOR REGULATIONS.

The fumigation of ships for the purpose of banishing rats and other vermin may only be undertaken by day and after receipt of the written permission of the chief harbor master, under the supervision of the harbor police.

Paragraph 21 of the regulations of November 29, 1895, concern the control of the sea-going vessels by the health police.

Infractions of the provisions of these regulations and likewise of the orders given by the competent authorities in putting the same into effect are punished, provided a severer penalty is not imposed in accordance with existing ordinances, by a fine not to exceed 100 marks, in place of which, in case of inability to pay, a corresponding imprisonment is inflicted.

The PORT PHYSICIAN, I. U.

CUXHAVEN, ——————.

Establishment in Hamburg of an institute for the study of ships and tropical diseases and hygiene.

HAMBURG, April 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a translation of an extract from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes" relating to the establishment in Hamburg of an institute for the study of ship and tropical diseases and hygiene.

The organization of this institute is important since a considerable part of its work will be similar to that undertaken by our own Service in the United States.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

[**Inclosure.**—Extract from "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," of April 4, 1900, No. 14.]

Hamburg.—On January 15, 1900, the senate sent a communication to the "Bürgerschaft" which contains the motion in regard to the reconstruction of the Seaman's Hospital and the consolidation of the same with an institute for tropical diseases and diseases occurring aboard ship. Recognizing the particularly important scientific duties

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of the port physician, attention is called to the fact that the Seaman's Hospital is not only the place for observing and treating diseases of seamen, but it must also at the same time serve the purpose of comparing, collecting, and augmenting the scientific material for ship hygiene.

Furthermore, the following duties have become prominent: 1. The preparatory education of ship's physicians of the merchant marine for their vocation. 2. The promotion of the knowledge and investigation of tropical diseases.

In consequence of a conference of representatives of the senate with the colonial division of the department of foreign affairs, at which the necessity for an institute of tropical hygiene likewise in the interest of the German colonies and protectorates was confirmed, the following was agreed upon:

1. Hamburg undertakes the erection of an institute for ship and tropical diseases.
2. At the head of the institute shall be a chief physician, who is to be appointed by Hamburg with the approval of the colonial division. The position of chief physician is most practicable to be combined with the office of port physician.

3. There are to be employed in connection with the institute further:
(a) A clinical assistant and a volunteer physician.
(b) A medical assistant for aiding the port physician in nonclinical scientific researches and in teaching.
(c) A chemical assistant for the undertaking of pharmaceutical and chemico-hygienic researches.

4. The persons named under 3a and 3c are appointed by Hamburg with the approval of the colonial division. The latter reserves the right to propose for the position of chemist a pharmacist specially qualified by former experience in the tropics, whose salary is to be more exactly determined hereafter but shall not be less than 5,000 marks.

For the position named under 3b the colonial division will send, with the approval of Hamburg, a physician adapted for the post, who is to receive from Hamburg a free station and, if it can be arranged, also a free dwelling.

5. Hamburg will, for the present, furnish 10 to 12 laboratory tables, of which 5 are to be held at the disposal of the imperial authorities, against a yearly rental of 1,000 marks each.

6. Hamburg provides the necessary sick beds for the disposal of the colonial authorities in such number as may be desired at any time. For the care and treatment of the sick, the usual rules as to the reimbursement which apply to the Hamburg State Hospitals will be observed on the part of the Empire.

7. The staff of nurses will consist of sisters.

8. The institute is to be opened October 1, 1900.

In accordance with experience up to the present date, the number of beds to be placed at the disposal of the colonial division will not exceed 20; dangerous contagious diseases, such as smallpox, cholera, and plague, are not to be admitted to the Seaman's Hospital. The necessary reconstruction which is already in view will have to consist of a transforming of the present main building into office and dwelling rooms for the physician and in the substantial enlargement of the present wards by the addition of a wing and of several stories. The yearly cost of the Seaman's Hospital and of the institute for ship and tropical diseases to be united thereto will be increased as compared with the present cost (75,000 marks) by about 25,000 marks, which is to be paid partly out of sick funds and partly out of imperial contributions. The senate has decided in unison with the authorities who are to come into future control of the administration that the institution shall be placed under the medical bureau. As a result of this conference, an abstract of which has been given above, the senate moved, the Bürgerschaft consenting, that—

1. The Seaman's Hospital be transformed into an infirmary for internal medicine for sick seamen and those suffering with tropical diseases and be united with a scientific institute for the study of ship and tropical diseases.

2. That the Seaman's Hospital and Institute for Ship and Tropical Diseases be placed under the Medical Bureau.

3. That 116,000 marks be appropriated for the rebuilding of the Seaman's Hospital and 15,000 marks as reimbursement to the Seaman's fund for the ceding of a portion of land at the Seaman's House, and that the finance committee be empowered to raise this amount by loan as best can be done.

Report from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, April 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended April 7, 1900: There were 3 embarkations of steerage passengers bound to the

United States, the steamship *Pretoria* sailing with 1,914 on Sunday, the steamship *Belgravia* with 1,149 on Tuesday, and the express steamer *Columbia* with 456 on Thursday, all being vessels of the Hamburg-American Line. Of the number carried by the *Pretoria* more than half, consisting of Russians coming through the barracks, were inspected and sent on board the vessel on Saturday, March 31. This was supposed to be all the Russians who had arrived, but a hundred more were produced Sunday morning. The steerage passengers of the *Columbia* were all embarked the day before sailing, as is the rule in the case of the express steamers.

The steamship *Arcadia*, also of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed from Philadelphia via Halifax on Thursday, carrying a number of emigrants to the Canadian port. I did not inspect these passengers.

Bills of health were issued to 9 vessels during the week, of which 8 carried cargoes. One was a supplemental bill of health, the original bill being given at London.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GIBRALTAR.

Removal of restrictions against Portuguese ports.—Board of health notice.

GIBRALTAR, March 30, 1900.

With reference to the notice published August 26 last, the board of health has decided to remove the restrictions imposed upon arrivals from Portuguese ports, provided they bring clean bills of health and have health on board.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

Regulation against smallpox—Order by his excellency the governor-general, Sir Robert Biddulph.

GIBRALTAR, April 7, 1900.

By virtue of the power and authority in me vested under the provisions of the "infectious and contagious diseases ordinance, Gibraltar, 1890," and by the advice and upon the request of the board of health, I do hereby prohibit the entrance in Gibraltar of any person who is, or is suspected to be, actually suffering, or has within the period of twenty-one days suffered from smallpox.

Given at Gibraltar, this 7th day of April, 1900.

By command:

H. M. JACKSON,
Colonial Secretary.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, April 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at Livingston, Guatemala, and, further, that I find said place in very good sanitary condition and no infectious diseases prevailing.

Telegraphic information concerning yellow fever in Salvador received to-day. Consul notifies the governor of the district, who will inform the Guatemalan officials, stopping passenger traffic from that place. Will

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also notify competent American physician in Zacapa, keeping all suspects out, as that is a point of danger. I find disinfecting materials on hand but no place of any kind in which to use them. Am making best efforts to have a small room built on the wharf for this essential purpose, as will doubtless have immediate use for such a compartment. I have not as yet entered regularly upon my duties for this reason. I have completed the code book as instructed.

The health of this place is very good.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL W. BACKUS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

No plague since March 31.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram of the 10th instant has been received from the consul-general at Honolulu, which reads as follows: "No cases or deaths since March 31:

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Report from Honolulu—One more case of plague.

HONOLULU, H. I., April 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last report, March 31, 1 new case of plague was discovered late on that day. The case was fatal and the victim was Catharine Sullivan, a young white girl, aged 13 years, who lived on Liliha street near School street. In this, the infection was supposed to have been carried to the girl by her stepfather who was employed in guarding infected premises for the board of health. We have passed eight days now without any new cases and the prospects are encouraging.

The detention camp at Kalihi has been closed and only what is known as the Battery Camp remains open for the reception of persons taken from suspicious areas. There are 2 convalescents at the pesthouse, but no other cases.

No cases of plague have been reported from the other islands and Kahului and Hilo seem free from infection. Surgeon Kinyoun informs me that a report has reached Surgeon Gassaway from Kahului that there had been 30 deaths per month for the past two months on Spreckelsville plantation, near Kahului, in a population of about 3,000 people.

I have interviewed Dr. Garvin, of the Hawaiian board of health, who has just returned from duty at Kahului, and he informs me that he personally investigated the matter; that the number of deaths were 20, not 30 per month, and that the deaths were caused by dysentery and typhoid fever, and that there was no suspicion of plague. Some time ago there was a severe epidemic of typhoid fever on some of the plantations on the island of Molokai. The breaking up of the virgin soil on the plantations sometimes gives rise to severe forms of malarial fever, which are fatal among the Asiatic laborers.

A court of claims has been established by the Hawaiian Government to adjust claims for losses caused by fire for sanitary reasons. No general crusade has yet been entered upon against the rats, but a small bounty has been offered (25 cents) and a professional rat catcher has been engaged by the board of health. Sugar cargoes are still shipped from here to United States ports with the usual precautions.

Those who deal in bananas and hides are anxious to make shipments, but there seems to be objection to their reception in San Francisco. The hides would, of course, be disinfected before shipment and the bananas would only be taken from clean plantations.

The United States transport *Grant*, from San Francisco to Manila, arrived here this morning and will take coal and water, the usual precautions being observed. She has 172 officers and men in crew, 29 cabin passengers and 146 steerage.

We have all taken the Haffkine prophylactic in the consulate, and it is quite largely used by the Hawaiian board of health and by Dr. Stansfield and myself.

I would suggest that a further supply be forwarded at as early a date as practicable, and that I be informed relative to the cost of it and the antipest serum.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, April 13, 1900.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of letter (J. W. B) of March 29, 1900, with inclosure, detailing me for duty in the United States consular office at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, also cablegram of April 9, to United States consul at this port in regard to yellow fever epidemic in San Salvador.

In reference to cablegram, would say that the carrying of infection from San Salvador to the United States through this port would be almost impossible, there being no railroad connections between Cortez and San Salvador, and persons desiring to come overland would be compelled to use mule and pack, which would require from ten days to two weeks, and be more expensive than going via Mexico.

Respectfully,

MARCUS HAASE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

INDIA.

Plague in the presidency of Bombay from September, 1896, to January 19, 1900, 368,307 cases and 288,999 deaths.

BOMBAY, INDIA, January 31, 1900.

SIR: In continuance of my health report of Bombay, dated October 11, 1899, I give herein a few additional statements and tables, bringing it up to the present time. The following table gives the number of cases and deaths from plague in the city of Bombay from the beginning of the

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epidemic to the present, as shown from daily returns made to the Government:

Period.	Cases.	Deaths.
Total from September, 1896, to May 28, 1897.....	12,425	10,564
Total from May 29, 1897, to May 27, 1898.....	17,907	16,532
Total from May 28, 1898, to June 2, 1899.....	19,139	15,700
Total.....	49,471	42,796
Total from June 3, 1899, to January 5, 1900.....	4,393	3,316
During the week ended January 12, 1900.....	494	334
During the week ended January 19, 1900.....	627	453
During the week ended January 26, 1900.....	687	478
Grand total.....	55,672	47,377

The next table gives a summary of plague cases and deaths that have occurred in the Bombay Presidency from the commencement of the epidemic down to the present time. The total number of cases reported in the presidency being 368,307 and the deaths 288,999. These figures are certified to by the chief secretary to government and may be relied upon as being correct.

Summary of plague cases and deaths in the Bombay Presidency from September, 1896, to January 19, 1900.

Period. .	Cases.	Deaths.
Total from September, 1896, to May 28, 1897.....	35,434	28,737
Total from May 29, 1897, to May 27, 1898.....	75,813	61,220
Total from May 28, 1898, to June 2, 1899.....	147,747	115,063
Total from June 3, 1899, to January 5, 1900.....	106,831	82,087
Total for the week ended January 12, 1900.....	1,256	928
Total for the week ended January 19, 1900.....	1,226	944
Total.....	368,307	288,999

The following table gives the deaths from plague in all India for the week ended January 20, 1900, in comparison with the week ended October 1, 1899, in my last report, as furnished by the imperial government.

In the presidency of Bombay the districts are enumerated. The balance of India is given by states and provinces.

The table shows the fact that plague seems to reach the height of its mortality in the country in the hot month, in India, of October, and in the cool season in the larger cities, for instance, Bombay.

Summary of plague cases, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Week ended.		Places.	Week ended.	
	January 20.	October 1.		January 20.	October 1.
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—</i>					
Ahmedabad District.....			<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>		
Ahmednagar.....	9	423	Panch Mahals District.....		1
Akalkot State.....		8	Poona City.....		378
Aundh State.....	4	64	Poona District.....	13	778
Baroda State.....		9	Ratnagiri District.....	6	12
Belgaum District.....	46	420	Rewakantha State.....		2
Bhor State.....	6	19	Satara District.....	20	696
Bijapur District.....	27	167	Savantvadi District.....		46
Bombay City.....	471	82	Savanur State.....		
Broach District.....		5	Shikarpur District.....		
Cutch State.....	1		Sholapur District.....	145	68
Dharwar District.....	62	370	Surat District.....	13	71
Hyderabad District.....		63	Thana District.....	37	61
Janjira State.....		2	<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—</i>		
Kaira District.....		19	Madras Presidency.....	73	12
Kanara District.....		11	Mysore State.....	176	195
Kurrachee City.....	10	1	Hyderabad State.....	77	148
Kurrachee District.....	1		Central Provinces.....	44	35
Kathiawar State.....		7	Punjab.....	1	
Khandesh District.....		7	Bengal.....	111	51
Kolaba District.....	12		Central India.....		
Kolhapur State.....	64	800	Northwest Provinces.....	1	
Mahi Kantha State.....			Burma.....	1	
Nasik District.....	5	803			
Palanpur State.....					

The following is a statement of daily mortality in Bombay in December, 1899, as compared with the same in December, 1898 and 1897:

Comparative mortality for December.

Date.	1899.	1898.	1897.	Date.	1899.	1898.	1897.
December 1.....	144	89	91	December 18.....	194	104	112
December 2.....	136	101	115	December 19.....	221	131	114
December 3.....	140	102	106	December 20.....	246	100	127
December 4.....	157	98	112	December 21.....	234	101	126
December 5.....	172	99	93	December 22.....	207	115	143
December 6.....	174	97	109	December 23.....	237	90	137
December 7.....	161	90	80	December 24.....	247	95	129
December 8.....	148	112	97	December 25.....	242	124	136
December 9.....	161	96	100	December 26.....	245	118	131
December 10.....	180	99	126	December 27.....	239	99	132
December 11.....	190	83	106	December 28.....	243	128	167
December 12.....	186	113	120	December 29.....	237	125	146
December 13.....	167	95	121	December 30.....	224	123	147
December 14.....	179	108	115	December 31.....	229	121	142
December 15.....	206	111	99	Total.....	6,156	3,311	3,736
December 16.....	197	110	123				
December 17.....	213	134	134				

The following table gives the number of daily cases and deaths of plague during the week ended January 29, 1900, in the city of Bombay:

Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Tuesday 23.....	117	72
Wednesday 24.....	101	56
Thursday 25.....	84	53
Friday 26.....	95	66
Saturday 27.....	88	62
Sunday 28.....	73	57
Monday 29.....	59	60
Total.....	617	426

The plague epidemic is increasing steadily in Bombay City and has been since the hot weather in October. The following figures indicate the rate of progress during the present epidemic:

Period, week ended—	Deaths.	Period, week ended—	Deaths.
November 7, 1899.....	71	December 19, 1899.....	248
November 14, 1899.....	86	December 26, 1899.....	301
November 21, 1899.....	110	January 2, 1900.....	244
November 28, 1899.....	137	January 9, 1900.....	324
December 5, 1899.....	135	January 16, 1900.....	428
December 12, 1899.....	170	January 23, 1900.....	478

The following table gives the races and casts in Bombay, the number according to the census of 1891, the number of deaths of each cast or race during the week ended January 23, 1900, and the annual rate of mortality for each race per 1,000 of population, exclusive of stillborn:

Races and casts.	Number.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Jains.....	25,225	71	146.36
Brahmins.....	37,982	102	139.64
Lingaitas.....	784	3	198.97
Bhatias.....	7,891	13	79.07
Hindus of other casts.....	451,465	1,389	157.22
Hindus, low cast.....	45,169	329	361.48
Muslims.....	155,101	373	120.36
Parsis.....	47,458	31	33.96
Jews.....	5,021	6	51.78
Native Christians.....	29,712	58	98.00
Eurasians.....	4,330	8	96.07
Europeans.....	11,290	6	27.63
Negro-Africans.....	146	2	712.32
Buddhists.....	190	—	—
Other and unknown casts.....	—	3	—
Total.....	821,764	2,394	147.75

During same week the following number of deaths were attributed to the principal causes, to wit, showing that 8 epidemic diseases prevail simultaneously:

Smallpox.....	186	Diarrhea.....	157
Measles.....	97	Dysentery.....	83
Remittent fever.....	213	Stillborn.....	59
Cholera.....	5	Debility.....	143
Plague.....	478	All other causes.....	321
Leprosy.....	6	Total.....	2,394
Tuberculosis.....	194	Births reported.....	226
Respiratory system.....	342		
Nervous system.....	110		

The number of deaths from all causes registered in the city of Bombay during the week ended January 23, 1900, was 2,394, being 186 more than in the preceding week, 946 more than in the week ended January 24, 1899, and 1,207 more than in the corresponding period in the preceding five years, while the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 147.75, exclusive of stillborn.

The returns just received for the week ended January 30, 1900, give the total mortality of the city during the week at 2,440, bringing the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 population up to 150.91.

Smallpox has become epidemic. During the same week 229 deaths have occurred from this disease.

Bubonic plague appeared here in September, 1896; since then up to January 19, 1900, there have been reported 368,307 cases and 288,999 deaths in the Bombay Presidency, and 55,672 cases and 47,377 deaths

from plague in the city of Bombay. The normal average weekly death rate before the plague epidemic was about 570, with an annual death rate per 1,000 (in the year 1895), of the population of 30.5. During the week ended January 23, 1900, there were 2,394 deaths in the city, equaling an annual death rate of 147.75 per 1,000 of the inhabitants, with at least 8 diseases now prevailing in the city in epidemic form.

It is quite evident from these figures, that along with plague and the mortality from ordinary general diseases, there will this year be a heavy mortality, greater than in previous years, from a class of general but very unusual diseases which are occurring in exceptional proportions. This unexpected influx of disease is not easily explained. What it may mean must at present be left to conjecture. It is curious, to say the least, that while a plague epidemic is prevailing in apparently the usual way, a treble mortality from general diseases, much greater than the prevailing plague mortality, should be spreading nearly all over the city.

During the past three years of daily plague, famine has twice visited India. The present one, especially in Western India, is unparalleled in severity and distress, and now, with an appallingly high death rate from 8 diseases prevailing in epidemic form in the city, Bombay presents a picture uniquely sad.

WILLIAM T. FEE,
United States Consul.

Plague in the city of Bombay.

In continuance of my health report, January 31, 1900, I submit the following details, bringing the report up to the present time:

In the city of Bombay for the first time in the last nineteen weeks the total mortality for the week ended March 6, 1900, has shown a tendency to decline. This week there is a diminution in mortality of 196 as compared with the previous week. The following table gives the plague mortality and the total mortality during the past nineteen weeks:

Week ended—	Plague.	Total mortality.	Week ended—	Plague.	Total mortality.
November 7	71	768	January 9.....A.....	321	1,870
November 14	88	852	January 16.....	428	2,208
November 21	110	897	January 23.....	474	2,394
November 28	137	959	January 30.....	391	2,440
December 5.....	135	1,049	February 6.....	753	2,461
December 12.....	170	1,200	February 13.....	570	2,637
December 19.....	248	1,377	February 20.....	641	2,701
December 26.....	301	1,638	February 27.....	768	2,831
January 2.....	214	1,642	March 6.....	700	2,635

The following shows the incidence of mortality during the week ended March 6, in various diseases:

Measles	81	Diarrhea	158
Smallpox.....	269	Fevers	256
Cholera.....	9	Phthisis	173
Relapsing fever	18	Respiratory diseases.....	384
Dysentery.....	96	Plague.....	700

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Plague and total mortality, and the annual per cent per 1,000 inhabitants is as follows:

Nationality.	Plague.	Total.	Per cent.
Caste Hindus.....	515	1,553	176.68
Mohammedans.....	57	473	153.21
Low-caste Hindus.....	40	306	335.00
Jains.....	28	77	158.73
Brahmins.....	24	74	99.94
Native Christians.....	23	79	134.76
Parsees.....	7	40	47.73
Bhattias.....	3	7	46.12
Jews.....	1	7	72.49
Eurasians.....	1	9	108.08
Europeans.....	0	3	13.81

This gives a total annual average death rate per 1,000 inhabitants of 163.25 per cent, exclusive of stillbirths. During the week ended March 6 there were 9 deaths from cholera, there having been 10 during the week preceding. Smallpox is epidemic and increasing, there being 269 deaths during week mentioned above.

Since the beginning of the plague epidemic in September, 1896, up to February 23, 1900, there have been 49,546 deaths reported from plague in the city of Bombay and 293,866 in Bombay Presidency. For the reason that the weekly death rate of this city is about 2,000 more than normal, it is safe to say that many plague deaths are attributed to other causes and that the reported deaths from plague should be at least twice the number given.

WILLIAM T. FEE,
United States Consul.

ITALY.

Reports from Genoa—Smallpox on the steamship New England.

GENOA, ITALY, April 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health and the regular report for the week ended April 1, 1900:

On March 29 steamship *Werra*, North German Lloyd Line, cleared for New York, 13 cabin and 228 steerage passengers and 200 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

There was a death from smallpox in the Hotel de Gene, in Genoa, on March 29. The deceased, an American citizen, had recently returned from Egypt, where he was exposed to the disease on one of the Nile boats. He was a member of an excursion party cruising on the steamship *New England*, which was reported as having smallpox on board at Naples about twelve days ago.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GENOA, ITALY, April 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health and the regular report for the week ended April 8, 1900: On April 4, the Italian steamship *Archimede* cleared for New York with passengers. Three cabin and 41 steerage passengers and 48 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. On April 5, the German steamship

Kaiser Wilhelm II, bound for New York, carrying passengers and cargo; 57 cabin and 233 steerage passengers and 176 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. Smallpox and diphtheria are reported in Turin and Piacenza, Italy; consequently the baggage of 5 immigrants from these places was disinfected by steam. Thirty Russians from Buenos Ayres, with a good sanitary history, and having been through quarantine here, were passed. Their bedding, clothes, etc., were held pending inquiry as to the method of treatment.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Naples—Spread of smallpox.

NAPLES, ITALY, April 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended April 4, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

March 30, the steamship *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 20 cabin and 736 steerage passengers and 89 pieces of large and 620 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and forty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

March 31, the steamship *Neustria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 890 steerage passengers and 50 pieces of large and 945 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and forty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

April 3, the steamship *Bolivia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 3 cabin and 1,279 steerage passengers and 110 pieces of large and 1,300 pieces of small baggage. Three hundred and thirty-eight pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

April 4, the steamship *Georgia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 682 steerage passengers and 72 pieces of large and 800 pieces of small baggage. Twenty-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox.—The smallpox which was carried to Italy by the steamship *New England*, and which was mentioned in my last report, continues to spread. One case has made its appearance here in the person of an American who was one of the party. Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue also reports a death from the same cause at Genoa. The disinfection of all baggage from Sicily is still being continued.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NETHERLANDS.

Report from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, April 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at this station for the week ended April 7, 1900: Five vessels were inspected and received bills of health. The steamship

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Amsterdam sailed on the 5th instant for New York, carrying passengers and freight. She carried 9 cabin and 393 steerage passengers and 171 pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled and 65 pieces were disinfected and labeled. The health of the port of Rotterdam continues satisfactory.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, April 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: Three vessels have been cleared, carrying in all 4 passengers; 7 pieces of baggage have been disinfected. Copies of certificates given to masters of the ships and to the passengers are inclosed.

After a careful inspection of this port, I have the pleasure to report that the health of its inhabitants and the sanitary condition of the town are satisfactory. One death occurred during the past week—a native child—of snake bite.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Specimen certificate.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, April 11, 1900.

This is to certify that the bearer, _____, leaves this port to-day as a passenger on board the _____, bound to _____.

The said _____ has complied with all the rules prescribed by the Marine-Hospital Service for the government of passengers leaving the fruit ports of Central America for the United States, and his baggage has been disinfected under my supervision. His ultimate destination in the United States, as stated by him, is _____.

D. W. GOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Description of the Mariveles Quarantine Station.

MANILA, P. I., March 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report on the Mariveles Quarantine Station:

This place was selected as a quarantine station by the Spanish, and was partly equipped for the purpose of quarantining vessels, but there are no evidences that they bathed the crew and passengers arriving on infected vessels, as no bath houses exist and no buildings or means for disinfection. In fact, I have reliable information that this process was only carried out by the primitive process of burning sulphur in pots for the disinfection of the vessel, while little if any attention was paid to the disinfection of baggage.

The passengers were landed and detained, however, and barracks exist for this purpose. They are much in need of repairs and can not be utilized until the necessary changes have been made.

Situation.—Mariveles is the name of a small native village of 300 inhabitants situated on the bay of the same name, and is located about 300 yards from the quarantine reservation.

Mariveles Bay is a small arm of Manila Bay, situated on the north side of its entrance. It is bounded on two sides by high hills, and the mountain 2 miles distant protects it on another. It is well sheltered from typhoons and is considered the best harbor in the islands against these storms.

The entrance is wide and free from dangers to ships of every size; there is deep water everywhere. The anchorage is excellent and sufficient for detaining any number of vessels that it may be necessary to place in quarantine.

The station is situated at the head of the bay and will be described in detail below. It is about 28 miles from Manila and 3 miles from Corregidor Island, which protects the entrance of the bay from storms from the south. This is the only site in Manila Bay suitable for quarantine purposes, as all along the shores of the bay the water is shallow and during the typhoon season becomes very rough.

It is conveniently located for all vessels arriving at Manila, as they have to pass it, and no time would be lost by calling at the station. The only other place that could be considered is Subig, but that is 15 miles farther away, is somewhat out of the course of vessels, and has no quarantine buildings of any kind.

Taking everything into consideration I deem Mariveles the only available and suitable site, and it can be so equipped as to meet the requirements of the increased commerce at this port and emergencies of every kind.

There are two objections, however, the proximity of a village and the small size of the reservation available, necessitating crowding of the buildings. The first can be overcome by constructing a fence and preventing relations between the village people and the attendants at the station; the latter is to a marked extent irremediable, as the filling of the lagoon of salt water in the back would entail considerable expense.

There is a stone pier which is approximately 383 feet long by 12 feet wide, at the end of which is a transverse one used as a wharf, but the water at the face of this is only 12 feet deep at low tide and, consequently, it can only be used as a landing for small vessels. It was the custom of the Spaniards to utilize it for this purpose, bringing all the passengers to the shore in small ship's boats. It will be necessary to construct a wharf as soon as possible so that large vessels can come alongside for disinfection.

Buildings.—There are in all 7 buildings, 5 of which are in good condition and only need painting and some minor repairs to make them ready for occupation. The other 2 will need extensive repairs, new roofs, and additions to make them suitable and useful barracks.

The buildings may be divided and described as follows:

1. Officers' quarters, a building of stone with galvanized iron roof, 50 by 38 feet, containing 4 rooms. This is in good condition and will provide suitable quarters for 1 or 2 officers. This building is the center one shown on the print of the reservation and buildings.

2. A substantial building of larger dimensions, 70 by 42 feet, situated to the right of the preceding, was probably used as detention barracks for cabin passengers, although it is not well suited for this pur-

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pose, as the provisions for this class of passengers are inadequate; still it is my intention to use it for this class of suspects until the proposed new building can be erected. It is divided into 4 large rooms and only minor repairs and painting are necessary.

3. The third building of this type is situated to the left of the one described as officers quarters, is 70 by 42 feet, constructed of stone and divided into 3 rooms by a partition through the length of the building, furnishing a long room on the back and 2 smaller rooms in the front portion. This can be utilized at present as a hospital for non-contagious diseases.

The 2 other stone buildings may be briefly described as small, 1-room structures, 1 of which was formerly used as a storeroom, the other as a kitchen for cabin passengers. They can be made to serve the same purpose now.

In this description, I have indicated the use which these buildings are intended to serve at present. Later, when the proposed new structures can be erected, the congestion will be relieved, and I deem it advisable to use the central building as an executive one and the other buildings for officers' quarters.

4. There are 2 barracks 100 by 40 feet and 72 by 20 feet, respectively, constructed of wood with nipa roofs. They are much dilapidated and repairs will be necessary in order to make them suitable for the detention of steerage passengers. The proposed alterations and additions are shown on the plans submitted, the object being to provide 4 separate compartments for the segregation of suspects, each crowd in the building receiving their meals in the dining room at a different time.

New work needed.—Regarding the new work necessary at this station, that which is of prime importance is the construction of a wharf, and more elaborate plans and specifications are now being prepared so as to obtain bids and get the work started. The plan is to install the disinfecting plant on this structure, and the relative positions of the bathrooms for steerage and cabin passengers are shown. My idea is to build permanent structures and of such dimensions as to insure quick and effective work. I think the proposed bath houses will meet all requirements and are well arranged from a sanitary view, as all intercourse between unclean passengers and those that have been bathed can be prevented, and clothes before and after disinfection can be kept separate. The detention rooms are absolutely essential in this climate where there is so much rainfall.

Another building that should be erected immediately is the hospital for contagious diseases. The print submitted shows, in my opinion, the proper style to be adopted. The plan is to further supplement this by 2 tents for the treatment of those sick with smallpox.

The plans also show 4 new barracks for the detention of steerage passengers. It has been deemed advisable to have small buildings and a greater number of them, as by this means the number of suspects can be better divided into segregation groups, and those from different vessels can be kept separate during their period of detention. Through mistake the closets and bathrooms have not been shown, but they will be of similar design to those shown in connection with the barracks now existing.

It is further proposed to separate all the barracks from each other and the officers' quarters by the construction of fences.

Water supply.—The water supply will entail considerable expense, as it will be necessary to construct a system of piping from a mountain

stream 2½ miles distant. This will give an abundant supply of pure water with sufficient pressure to obviate the use of tanks. Wells are impracticable, as water is reached 8 feet below the surface, and it would be impossible to make one of sufficient depth to give the necessary quantity.

I have already prepared specifications for repairing the existing barracks and will commence work on them very soon. The cost of material and work performed will be approximately \$9,000. All building material is very expensive here and costs many times more than it does in the States.

I also propose to have a temporary bath house, constructed of nipa, for immediate use, and to disinfect baggage by formalin process until the wharf and permanent buildings for baths and the installation of the disinfection plant can be erected.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Transfer of Mariveles Quarantine requested.

MANILA, P. I., March 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to inform you that a few days ago I made a formal request for the transfer of the Mariveles Quarantine Station, including all the buildings now existing at that place. The military governor will transfer the station and has already sent an officer to select a site for barracks for the soldiers now stationed there.

I have had control of all inspection of vessels for the past month, and the situation is daily improving, although several points have not yet been decided.

My previous letters have shown plainly and forcibly the difficulties I have encountered in the performance of my duties, but my position is now better defined, and when the question of the amount of money to be set aside for quarantine purposes is definitely decided, I expect to start an organization on a firm basis.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

All vessels inspected.

MANILA, P. I., March 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to inform you that I am inspecting all vessels, those from island ports as well as others. This has been the custom in the past, and is at present a wise precaution on account of the widespread prevalence of smallpox in the island cities and towns. During the past week 2 vessels have arrived from these ports with smallpox on board and have been placed in quarantine.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

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Vaccination of the crews of vessels engaged in the interisland traffic.

MANILA, P. I., March 15, 1900.

SIR: Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the island towns and cities, I have the honor hereby to inform you that I have required the vaccination of the crews of all vessels engaged in the interisland traffic. The work has been commenced and will progress as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., April 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended April 7, 1900. Also mortality statistics for the past two weeks. The death rate has slightly increased. Nothing of interest has occurred during the week.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding country) during the two weeks ended April 7, 1900.

Infectious diseases—		Diseases of the digestive apparatus....	42
Tuberculosis.....	11	Diseases of the respiratory system....	11
Malarial fever.....	9	Diseases of the circulatory system....	1
Pernicious fever	2	Diseases of the nervous system.....	3
La grippe.....	3	Other diseases (anæmia,inanition,etc.)	45
Septicæmia.....	1		
Tetanus.....	2	Total	131
Syphilis.....	1	Births during the same period.....	48

SPAIN.

Report from Barcelona.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, April 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual report and to transmit abstract of bills of health for the week ended March 31, 1900.

March 28, bark *Luz*, Barcelona to Havana, general cargo, crew 10, was inspected.

March 29, bark *Vilasai*, Barcelona to Fernandina, ballast, crew 16, was inspected.

March 30, barkentine *Fe*, Barcelona to Havana, general cargo, crew 11, was inspected.

March 31, steamship *Persian Prince*, Genoa to New Orleans, was inspected and given supplemental bill of health.

The number of deaths per week is about as usual; smallpox stationary.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

URUGUAY.

Montevideo quarantines against Buenos Ayres and Rosario on account of plague.

The United States consul at Montevideo reports, March 12, that Montevideo has established a quarantine of ten days against Buenos Ayres and Rosario, and five days against the rest of the Argentine ports, as a precaution against plague.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRIA—*Trieste*.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 166,745. Total number of deaths, 4,605, including diphtheria, 109; enteric fever, 42; scarlet fever, 165, and 769 from tuberculosis.

ECUADOR—*Guayaquil*.—Ten days ended April 1, 1900. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths, 146. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Four weeks ended April 10, 1900. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 171, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 4 from smallpox.

Roubaix.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 127,327. Total number of deaths, 250, including diphtheria, 4, and 2 from measles.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 402,400. Total number of deaths, 497, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 1; whooping cough, 5, and 81 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Hanover.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 247,140. Total number of deaths, 312, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 41 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 247,593. Total number of deaths, 404, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3, and 49 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 48. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 31, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 21.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz., 33.8, and the lowest in Croydon, viz., 11.9.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and eighty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 60; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 31; whooping cough, 45; enteric fever, 7; and diarrhea and dysentery, 18. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand. In Greater London 2,381 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 18 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 15 from whooping cough.

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Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 31, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 22.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz., 11.3, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz., 25.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 705, including diphtheria, 14; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 4, and 24 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 98, including diphtheria, 1, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Port Antonio.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended March 20, 1900. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 1 from scarlet fever reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended March 10, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious or epidemic disease reported.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to April 27, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30 to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Mar. 20...	70		
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Mar. 3...	580		

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 3...	5	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Mar. 2...	165	35	
Santos.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 16...	61	35	
Sorocaba.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	200		
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 31...	4		
Panama.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26...	1		
	Mar. 1-Apr. 17...	18	3	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	Apr. 20.....	1		
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 10.....	7		On training ship Lancaster in quarantine.
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	70	22	
	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	41	17	No report received for week ended February 24.
Matanzas.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 7...	2		
	Dec. 29.....		1	
Santiago.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	1	1	
	Dec. 10-Dec. 30...		3	
Mexico:				
Cordoba.....	May-Dec., 1899....	730	253	
Laguna.....	Mar. 4.....	1		Several cases.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Apr. 14...		10	
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	Apr. 8.....			Yellow fever epidemic.
West Indies:				
Curaçao.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 3...	5		
	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...			

PLAQUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 21...	26	16	
Beni-Shekir, Yemen.....	Dec. 7.....		15	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 12...	46	16	Plague reported epidemic.
Rosario.....	Jan. 25.....			
Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Jan. 16.....	2		Plague reported.
Sydney.....	Jan. 20-Mar. 24...	32	11	
Brazil:				
Conceicao dos Guarulhos...	Dec. 31.....	3		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	2	1	
	Apr. 20.....		6	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Jan. 13...	39	15	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31...	4	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 30...	11	10	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 12...	46	25	
	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	124	88	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	46	39	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Hilo.....	Feb. 13.....	1		
Kahului.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 25...	8	1	
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 31...	71	61	

April 27, 1900

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 17...	17		
Ahmednagar District.....	do.....	170		
Akalkot State.....	do.....	10		
Aundh State.....	do.....	45		
Baroda State.....	do.....	9		
Belgaum District.....	do.....	1,114		
Bhor State.....	do.....	122		
Bijapur District.....	do.....	539		
Bombay City	do.....	5,871		
Broach District.....	do.....	0		
Cutch State.....	do.....	325		
Dharwar District.....	do.....	1,716		
Hyderabad (Sind) District.....	do.....	84		
Janjira State.....	do.....	20		
Kaira District.....	do.....	1		
Kanara District.....	do.....	15		
Kurrachee City.....	do.....	203		
Kurrachee District.....	do.....	162		
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	68		
Khandesh District.....	do.....	0		
Kolaba District.....	do.....	102		
Kolhapur State.....	do.....	1,752		
Mahi Kantha State.....	do.....	0		
Nasik District.....	do.....	139		
Palanpur State.....	do.....			
Panch Mahals District.....	do.....	0		
Poona City.....	do.....	20		
Poona District.....	do.....	492		
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	219		
Rewakantha State.....	do.....	0		
Sachin State.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 17...	24		
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 17...	657		
Savantvali State.....	do.....	1		
Savanur State.....	do.....	33		
Shikarpur District.....	do.....	0		
Sholapur District.....	do.....	1,613		
Surat District.....	do.....	163		
Thana District.....	do.....	433		
Upper Sind Frontier.....	do.....			
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	do.....			
Bellary District.....	do.....	48		
Chingleput District.....	do.....	2		
Kurnool District.....	do.....			
Madras City District.....	do.....			
North Arcot District.....	do.....	6		
Salem District.....	do.....	391		
South Canara District.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 17...	1		
Nellore District.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 17...			
Trichinopoly District.....	do.....			
Coimbatore District.....	do.....	24		
Vizagapatam.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 17...	1		
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	Jan. 6-Mar. 17...	244		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....	154		
Bangalore District.....	do.....	545		
Kolar District.....	do.....	13		
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....	81		
Mysore City.....	do.....	128		
Mysore District.....	do.....	176		
Tumkur District.....	do.....	131		
Chitaldrug District.....	do.....	81		
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17...	106		
Lingsugur District.....	do.....	574		
Naldrug District.....	do.....	268		
Bidar District.....	do.....	3		
Arangabad District.....	do.....			

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—Conf'd.				
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District	Nov. 19-Mar. 17...	.....	10	
Nagpur City	do .....	.....	387	
Nagpur District	do .....	.....	86	
Nimar District	do .....	.....	1	
Punjab—				
Jullundur District	do .....	.....	163	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Rawal Pindi District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Bengal—				
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Mar. 17...	.....	2,345	
Burdwan District.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 17...	.....	1	
Howrah District.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 17...	.....	22	
Hooghly District.....	do .....	.....	23	
24-Perganas District	do .....	.....	5	
Nadia District.....	do .....	.....	1	
Khulna District.....	do .....	.....	1	
Dacca District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Darbhanga District.....	do .....	.....	19	
Midnapore District.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 17...	.....	7	
Monghyr District.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 17...	.....	331	
Mozafferpore.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 17...	.....	1	
Rangoon District.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 17...	.....	1	
Patna	do .....	.....	6,456	Imported.
Saran District.....	do .....	.....	373	
Shahabad District.....	do .....	.....	1	
Tipperah District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Singbham District.....	do .....	.....	.....
Balasore District.....	do .....	.....	1	
Rajputana.....	do .....	.....	6	Imported and suspected. Do.
N. W. Provinces—				
Allahabad District.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 17...	.....	53	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 26...	.....	52	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4...	10	8	
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1	
Kobe.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 26...	20	19	
Fukuoka Ken	Nov. 5-Dec. 21...	.....	1	
Shidzuoka Ken.....	do .....	.....	1	
Wakayama Ken.....	do .....	.....	1	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave	Sept. 10-Dec. 16...	51	42	
Mauritius.....	Jan. 25-Dec. 23...	3,000	2,500	Estimated. Year 1899.
New Caledonia:				
Noumea.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 21...	59	35	
	August-Nov. 24...	100	46	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion	Nov. 1-Jan. 15...	.....	14	
	Jan. 22-Feb. 16...	.....	6	
Persia:				
Djivanro	Mar. 29.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Jan. 20-Mar. 3...	126	112	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Jan. 16.....	1	.....
Massan.....	Dec. 25.....	9	7	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Jan. 6...	287	108	
Villa Nova de Gaya	Nov. 15.....	1	.....
South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Mar. 6	4	.....	On as. Kilburn from Rosario.
Spain :				
Tuy	Feb. 12	1	.....

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31...	.....	9	
Austria:				
Prague.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 31...	109	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Dec. 3-Mar. 31...	79	30	
Ghent.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 31...	.....	10	

April 27, 1900.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Dec. 1-Dec. 15..	.....	5	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 4-Mar. 2..	.....	511	
British Columbia:				
Grand Forks	Mar. 7-Apr. 10..	3	0	
Nakusp	Feb. 28-Apr. 10..	1	0	
Nelson City	Feb. 16-Apr. 10..	2	0	
Nelson District	Feb. 8-Apr. 10..	1	0	
Rossland	Feb. 9-Apr. 10..	5	0	
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 17-Dec. 23..	1	1	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Jan. 21-Mar. 31..	.....	6	
Cuba:				
Castilla	Jan. 2-Jan. 22..	34	0	
Havana	Jan. 15.....	2	.....	On ss. Santanderino.
Egypt:				
Cairo	Nov. 19-Mar. 18..	.....	61	
England:				
Birmingham	Mar. 4-Mar. 10..	2	.....
Leeds	Jan. 29-Feb. 3..	1	.....
Liverpool	Jan. 7-Apr. 7..	55	3	
London	Dec. 10-Mar. 31..	168	3	
Southampton	Jan. 1-Jan. 27..	3	.....
Jan. 1-Apr. 7..	32	.....	
Formosa:				
Tamsui	Oct. 1-Dec. 31..	23	.....
Jan. 1-Jan. 31..	31	.....	
France:				
Lyons	Dec. 17-Mar. 17..	.....	16	
Marseilles	Nov. 1-Jan. 27..	200	17	
Nice	Dec. 19-Apr. 10..	39	14	
Paris	Jan. 14-Mar. 24..	.....	10	
Rheims	Mar. 4-Mar. 10..	.....	4	
St. Nazaire	Mar. 8	32	4	
Germany:				
Hamburg	Jan. 1-Jan. 13..	4	1	
Königsberg	Dec. 17-Feb. 3..	9	3	
Gibraltar:				
Greece:				
Athens	Dec. 3-Mar. 31..	79	30	
Hungary:				
Budapest	Dec. 18-Dec. 24..	1	.....
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 15-Mar. 20..	.....	2,482	
Calcutta	Nov. 26-Mar. 3..	.....	124	
Ceylon	Dec. 10-Jan. 27..	.....	5	
Madras	Jan. 13-Mar. 9..	.....	7	
Kurrachee	Jan. 15-Mar. 18..	131	48	
Italy:				
Milan	Dec. 17-Apr. 7..	4	.....
Palermo	Mar. 18-Mar. 24..	.....	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Jan. 1-Feb. 10..	2	.....
Yokohama	Nov. 19-Mar. 3..	2	.....
Korea:				
Seoul	Jan. 21-Feb. 17..	2	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua	Dec. 24-Apr. 14..	.....	65	
City of Mexico	Dec. 18-Apr. 1..	241	124	
C. Porfirio Diaz	Feb. 11-Mar. 7..	7	2	
Monclova	Mar. 17	150	.....
Nuevo Laredo	Jan. 1-Dec. 31..	.....	16	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 22-Apr. 7..	.....	42	
New Brunswick:				
Campbelton	Jan. 22-Feb. 3..	45	0	
Gloucester County	Jan. 25-Feb. 15..	39	0	
Moncton	Jan. 19 .....	.....		Cases reported.
Northumberland County	Feb. 1-Feb. 15..	1	0	
Restigouche County	Jan. 16-Feb. 15..	73	0	
Weenmoreland County	Jan. 18-Feb. 15..	3	0	
Ontario:				
Amherstberg	Feb. 11-Mar. 3..	4	.....
Brant County	Jan. 27-Feb. 24..	1	0	
Essex County	Oct. 30-Feb. 24..	239	0	
Frontenac County	Jan. 14-Feb. 24..	1	0	
Kent County	Nov. 28-Jan. 14..	2	0	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ontario—Continued.				
Lambton County.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 24...	4	0	
Middlesex County	Dec. 6-Feb. 24...	4	0	
York County.....	Feb. 13-Feb. 24...	17	0	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Feb. 4-Feb. 24...	15	0	
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Mar. 11-Mar. 17...	2	.....
Quebec :				
Bonaventure County.....	Oct. 16-Apr. 17...	273	1	
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 18-Apr. 17...	288	1	
Matane County.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 17...	5	1	
Montreal.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 17...	1	.....
Rimouski County.....	do	58	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-Mar. 17...	51	13	
Odessa.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 31...	139	30	
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	15	
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 32...	.....	38	
Vladivostock.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 10...	267	75	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	3	.....
Scotland:				
Edinburgh	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
Leith	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1	.....
Spain :				
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	.....	5	
Corunna.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 31...	.....	19	
Madrid	Dec. 3-Mar. 31...	.....	160	
Valencia	Mar. 18-Mar. 31...	.....	4	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Mar. 3...	.....	34	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 24...	8	.....
Zurich.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	2	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-Mar. 26...	.....	3	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 4...	.....	11	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2...	1	.....

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	Apr. 7	6,000	4											
Aix la Chapelle.....	do.....	134,196	62											
Alexandria.....	Mar. 24	8,000	6											
Do.....	Mar. 31	8,000	14											
Amherstburg.....	Apr. 14	2,300	0											
Do.....	Apr. 21	2,300	0											
Antwerp.....	Mar. 31	293,111	91	11				2			1	1		
Bahia.....	Mar. 17	200,000												
Do.....	Mar. 24	200,000												
Barmen.....	Mar. 31	141,000	60								1	1	4	1
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	19				1	5						
Belize.....	Apr. 12	13,000	5											
Berlin.....	Mar. 24	1,838,109	699								1	7	14	5
Birmingham.....	Apr. 7	519,610	214								1	1	2	7
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	1											
Bombay.....	Mar. 13	821,764	2,718	220	736	10	222			2				
Do.....	Mar. 20	821,764	2,683	244	780	5	163							
Bremen.....	Apr. 1	145,000	55											
Breslau.....	Mar. 31	300,000	253	40							2	3	3	14
Bristol.....	Apr. 7	324,973	132								3	3	3	3
Budapest.....	Apr. 2	640,000												
Calcutta.....	Mar. 3	681,560	973	411	70		21							
Chihuahua.....	Apr. 7	24,000	29				1							
Do.....	Apr. 14	24,000	32				1							
Christiania.....	Apr. 7	233,000	55											
Coburg.....	Mar. 31	20,259	10											
Cognac.....	Apr. 7	20,400	3											
Colombo.....	Mar. 10	130,000	87											
Colon.....	Apr. 11	8,000	9											
Constantinople.....	Apr. 2	875,000	318											
Corunna.....	Mar. 24	40,000	41											
Curaçao.....	Mar. 31	29,718	8											
Dresden.....	Mar. 24	403,400	144								1	2	1	1
Dublin.....	Apr. 7	349,594	194								3	4	1	3
Düsseldorf.....	Mar. 31	203,400	81								2	1	1	1
Flushing.....	Apr. 7	19,034	6											
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Mar. 31	255,000	95											
Geneva.....	Mar. 17	95,343	30											
Ghent.....	Mar. 31	163,020	60				2							
Glasgow.....	Apr. 7	743,969	347				3	4	3	9	1	1	10	
Gothenburg.....	Mar. 31	125,800	41								1		1	2
Halifax.....	Apr. 14	45,000	22								2			
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Apr. 10	16,000	2											
Kurrachee.....	Mar. 11	98,195	208	63			6							
Do.....	Mar. 18	98,195	247	95			6							
Kingston, Canada.....	Mar. 13	18,300	10											
Königsberg.....	Mar. 31	181,047									2		1	
Leeds.....	Apr. 7	423,889	197								5	5	5	6
Leghorn.....	Mar. 31	104,948	41											
Do.....	Apr. 7	104,948	46											
Leipsic.....	Mar. 31	439,200	156											
Liege.....	do.....	171,589	83								1	2		
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	384	20			1				2	2	4	10
Livingston, Guatemala.....	Apr. 7	668,645	388				2	1	3		3	2	2	16
London.....	Apr. 10	1,500	0											
Madras.....	Mar. 24	6,652,145	2,368				1		12	6	50	58	64	
Madrid.....	Mar. 16	452,518	325											
Do.....	Mar. 21	512,596	391											
Do.....	Mar. 31	512,596	357											
Magdeburg.....	Mar. 3	229,961	131	3			6		3	2	4	17		
Do.....	Mar. 10	229,961	109	8			8		1	4	3	12		
Mainz.....	Mar. 24	84,000	47											
Do.....	Mar. 31	84,000	35											
Do.....	Apr. 7	84,000	23											
Manchester.....	do.....	550,864	322								1	1	11	19
Mannheim.....	Mar. 31	132,467	52											
Maracaibo.....	do.....	50,000	21											
Metamoras.....	Apr. 14	16,614	1											
Monterey.....	Apr. 12	25,000	40											
Montevideo.....	Mar. 10	215,061	62											
Do.....	Mar. 17	215,061	63											
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Apr. 7	234,369	84											
Nottingham.....	do.....	250,000	82								1	1	2	1

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Nuevo Laredo.....	Mar. 24	6,000	22											
Do.....	Mar. 31	6,000	4											
Do.....	Apr. 7	6,000	1											
Do.....	Apr. 14	6,000	4											
Nuremberg.....	Mar. 24	240,673	117											
Odessa.....	Mar. 31	434,600	180					2		2	3	1		
Osaka and Hiozo	Mar. 24	214,119	131									4		
Panama.....	Apr. 10	16,000												
Paris.....	Mar. 31	2,511,629	1111							33	1	4	26	6
Pernambuco.....	Feb. 3	200,000	107											
Do.....	Feb. 16	200,000	110											
Do.....	Feb. 17	200,000	113											
Do.....	Feb. 24	200,000	104											
Plymouth.....	Apr. 7	100,000	46	1									6	1
Port Limon.....	do.....	4,000	7	2										
Prague.....	Mar. 31	190,260	151	35						1	1			
Puerto Cortes.....	Apr. 11	2,000	0											
Quebec.....	Apr. 14	73,000												
Rheims.....	Mar. 31	107,709	52											
Rome.....	Mar. 3	512,423		15										
Do.....	Mar. 10	512,423		15									17	
Rotterdam.....	Apr. 7	320,991	158						3	1	1			
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Apr. 14	45,000	11											
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	do.....	3,000	0											
Smyrna.....	Mar. 18	300,000	77	15					2		1			
Do.....	Mar. 25	300,000	46	7					2		1			
Solingen.....	Mar. 31	16,000	19						1					
Southampton.....	do.....	105,831	45							1				
Do.....	Apr. 7	105,831	38									5	1	
South Shields.....	do.....	105,677	38									1	2	
Stettin.....	Mar. 31	153,000	67						2					
Stuttgart.....	Apr. 5	162,934	91											
Sunderland.....	Apr. 7	147,398	49						3	8	3			
Tampico.....	Apr. 8	14,000	11											
Tegucigalpa.....	Mar. 3	12,000	10											
Do.....	Mar. 10	12,000	1											
Do.....	Mar. 17	12,000	3											
Do.....	Mar. 24	12,000	5											
Do.....	Mar. 31	12,000	6											
Trieste.....	do.....	166,499	104							1	1			
Tuxpan.....	Apr. 9	10,000	4											
Utilia.....	Apr. 7	800	0											
Vera Cruz.....	do.....	25,000	41	7				3						
Vienna.....	Mar. 31	1,639,811	876							8	4	19	9	
Warsaw.....	Mar. 24	645,848	236					1		4	1	3	1	2
Winnipeg.....	Apr. 14	3,000	1											
Zurich.....	Mar. 31	164,149	51									6	1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.